The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867. NUMBER 122.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Men with $1,000 to sell the ...

WANTED—Salesmen who are engaged in ...

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the grocery business ...

WANTED—A good business man to canvass on commission or salary ...

WANTED—By R. H. Curran & Co., 125 ...

WANTED—Canvassers—Twenty active ...

WANTED—20 good coal miners, to whom the highest wages and steady employment will be given. Address or apply to MINERAL CREEK COAL MINES & CO., Green River, Henry Co., Ill.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers for ...

WANTED—Active and experienced solicitors to canvass for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company ...

WANTED—Immediately—50 railroad laborers at $2.25 per day ...

WANTED—One business man in each county ...

WANTED—A man to work in a dining room who can mark show cards well. Apply at 115 East Madison-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—One good first-class shoemaker. Apply on Monday, at 399½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—Tailors and Tailoresses. Apply at No. 99 North State-st.

WANTED—Cedar-ware turners. Good wages and steady employment to good hands. Address CLEMENT & DUNBAR, No. 1129 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new religious work, entitled "Our Departed Friends, or Glimpses of the Immortal Life." ...

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good competent girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 139 West ...

WANTED—An old experienced cook and laundress. Call at Room 3, No. 118 Randolph-st., or 276 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A competent woman to do general housework in a small family. German, English or Norwegian preferred ...

WANTED—A girl for general housework, German preferred. Apply at 109 Loomis-st.

WANTED—5 Norwegian, 5 German and 10 American girls for general work, at Madame BURNHAM'S ...

WANTED—A Protestant girl who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, at 339 West Washington-st. ...

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework. Apply at 782 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A good, first-class laundress at 364 Ohio-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—To-day, 50 saw mill hands ...

WANTED—400 men for Illinois, $2 per day ...

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 traveling agents and collectors ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing ...

WANTED—All who are desirous of taking ...

WANTED—Millers, Notice.—I wish to ...

WANTED—A man with $250. Business ...

WANTED—Some low-priced, light, pleasant ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a small family without children, a furnished house ...

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room in ...

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house ...

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortably furnished ...

WANTED—To Rent—By a family without children ...

WANTED—To Rent—By two single gentlemen ...

WANTED—To Rent—By Nov. 1, a cottage of small house ... Address "SHERWOOD," 64 and 66 Michigan-av.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—All kinds of buggies and trotting wagons, at cost price. One light second-hand top buggy. Warranted. 95 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One spring truck wagon, one two-seated square box spring wagon ... No. 37 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—Horses and carriage.—A pair of horses gentle and well broke ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good, strong and reliable draught horse ... Can be seen in rear of 723 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A span of carriage horses ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A fine young bay horse ...

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A first-class retail grocery ...

FOR SALE—A livery stable in Omaha, Neb. ...

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen—A steam mill ...

FOR SALE—A grocery store, with stock ...

FOR SALE—A fruit and oyster saloon ...

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Parties having ...

FOR SALE—Lease, lease and fixtures of ...

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon and billiard hall ...

FOR SALE—A saloon, lease, license and fixtures ...

FOR SALE—Tavern stand and 40 acres of land ...

FOR SALE—$3,000 interest in a machine ...

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 drug store in ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To join the advertiser in a low paying business ...

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in a safe paying business ...

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man ...

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, salesman or collector ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business qualifications ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable bookkeeper ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, collector ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent bookkeeper and rapid penman ...

SITUATION—Wanted—Where I can work mornings and evenings ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German, in the retail grocery business ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer ... Call at 452 Michigan-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—For two good girls, one as cook ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl to do chamber work and plain sewing ... Address "G. W." Tribune office.

Boarding and Lodging.

14 Harmon-court, first door west of Michigan-av.—First-class board, with one large and two furnished rooms ...

53 North Halsted-st.—A furnished front room and an unfurnished front parlor to rent with board, at very reasonable rates.

60 Park-av.—A suite of two or more furnished rooms, with board ...

59 North Halsted-st.—Rooms to rent, with or without board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2. Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

114 South Franklin-st.—Two suites of fine rooms can be had, if applied for soon ...

118 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at $5 per week ...

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated. A first-class table.

142 Sedgwick-st.—A nice furnished room to rent with board, for gentleman and wife, $12 per week, in a private family.

171 Michigan-av.—One furnished front room, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen. Best of reference required.

193 Clinton-st., near Jackson—Two gentlemen can have first-class board and the comforts of a home in a private family.

208 Erie-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms ...

215 State-st., Lincoln House.—Pleasant rooms with good board, $5 per week ...

222 East Washington-st.—I have several nice rooms, with board, to rent ...

266 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms ...

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board ...

364 Ohio-st., North Side—A couple of nice furnished rooms with board ...

MONTGOMERY HOUSE—A few pleasant front rooms to let with good board ...

Board Wanted.

BOARD—In a private family for five persons, one large parlor and two bedrooms required, location South side ... B. D. COLVIN.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Trumbull & Co. ... Room 13, No. 36 Dearborn-st. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Kitto's "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE." ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town in the United States and Canadas ... Address J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the standard illustrated History of the War ... AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 per week ... SHAWN & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 a month ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town and village in the United States ... BOND & BAKER, 77 Madison-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For 3 new good selling articles. A Corn Husker, ... Address HUNT & BOOKER, Freeport, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary ... H. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil ... LANDON, Agent, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or female, in every town ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women, to canvass for "LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 to $20 per day ... HENRY GRAYCE, P. O. Box 750, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLDING LETTER A SEWING MACHINE ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE ...

AGENTS—Wanted—In every State, county and township, to sell CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE to the Holy Scriptures ...

AGENTS—Wanted—The address of ... INTELLIGENCE CO., Box 299, Galesburg, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 a day made with Stencil Tools ...

Machinery.

FOR SALE—One 60, two 15, two 5, 1-horse power engine and boilers ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two stationary steam engines ...

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines ...

FOR SALE—Planing and matching machine ...

FOR SALE—One 15, one 8, and one 6-horse power engine ...

FOR SALE—25 Portable Engines ...

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new portable engines ...

FOR SALE—A Farrar Surfacer and Matcher ... WORKS, 190 and 192 Washington-st.

... The Washington *Chronicle* says it is understood that ... The Pope has allowed three days for the elections in Georgia and Florida ... The work on the grounds for the new State House was formally commenced yesterday morning ... General Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State of New York, was married on Thursday last to a daughter of Hon. Francis George Shaw ... Domestic goods seem to be rapidly declining in price in New York ... There is danger that Vicksburg may yet suffer the penalty of its adherence to the rebellion ... The *Old Guard*, the Copperhead organ in New York, says to General Grant, "Get back to your tanyard in Galena." ... Returns from seventy-nine counties in Virginia show a total vote of 138,975, and a majority of 30,669 for the convention ... A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post* says intelligence has been received from the Southern States by the Union Republican Congressional Committee ... The New York *Times'* special says: "The Committee on Elections, in their investigation of the charges of disloyalty against the Kentucky members, have returned to Washington." ... The Lynchburg (Va) *News* announces the arrival there of another party of English immigrants ... Stone, Briggs & Packard have sold the Bloomington *Pantagraph* ... About three hundred citizens of Massachusetts ... The vote cast in Richmond for and against the convention, by wards, was as follows: ... The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, ... The combinations to plunder the treasury by claims from "loyal citizens" of the South ... We learn from the North Adams (Mass.) *Transcript* that Dull, Gowan & White, the contractors on the Hoosac tunnel ... A special despatch to the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin*, from Junction City, says: "About two o'clock to-day the house of S. A. Robertson (printer) took fire, and was totally destroyed. ..." Mrs. Lincoln's brothers, as is known, were in the Confederate army ... A bold and ingenious scheme is proposed by Doctor John McHenry, of Louisiana ... A story having obtained circulation in different parts of Wisconsin that Mr. Tallmadge, the Copperhead candidate for Governor ... A New York paper says that the son of one of the wealthiest men on the continent ... Hon. Charles Sumner has notified all associations ...

EUROPE.

Latest Developments Concerning the Revolution in Italy.

Italian Soldiers Refuse to Fight Against the Garibaldians.

Prospects of the Formation of a Thoroughly Radical Ministry.

The Pope Desires the Prayers of His Bishops.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Italian Revolution.

SAILING OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT TOULON.

LONDON, Oct. 28—Midnight.

The following despatches were received to-night:

PARIS, Oct. 28—Night.

The fleet of war steamers left Toulon this morning, under orders to proceed direct for Civita Vecchia.

The embarkation of troops on board transports at Toulon is completed, and a despatch announcing their departure for Italy is momentarily expected.

AFFAIRS AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Oct. 28—Evening.

The soldiers of King Victor Emanuel refuse to fight against Garibaldi. The cause of national unity in the court of the King's government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain that a thoroughly Radical ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

THE POPE DESIRES THE PRAYERS OF HIS BISHOPS.

ROME, Oct. 28.

The Pope in a letter to his Bishops says the patrimony of the church is attacked by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers for the Holy See.

BLOODY FIGHT IN ROME.

The police in searching a house on Friday met resistance. They attacked it with the bayonet and fifteen Garibaldians were killed and thirty-six wounded. A quantity of arms and bombs were captured.

BY MAIL.

The Russian Demand for the Cession of Candia to Greece—The Sultan's Emphatic Refusal—Russia's Policy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *Tribune's* Constantinople letter says Turkey has refused decidedly the Russian demand to cede Candia to Greece. Russia, the writer says, will not, however, force Turkey to war until Europe is busy with its own affairs, but the way is now prepared, and if war comes now, this rejected advice will be presented as the justification for it.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Private Laws and Reports Ready for Distribution—Work on the Site of the new State House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.

The distribution of the private laws, reports, etc., by the Secretary of State will commence to-morrow, the printing and binding having been completed.

The work on the site of the new State House was formally commenced this morning, and is to be prosecuted with vigor. The Commissioners hope to get the ground cleared, the excavation completed, and the foundation commenced during the present season.

The State Geologist returned to town on Saturday evening, from Macoupin County, where he has spent the past week in exploring the geological structure ...

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Wisconsin—A Copperhead Falsehood Exploded—Patriotic Card from the Republican Business Men of Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.

The report having been industriously circulated throughout the State that a considerable portion of the Republican business men and merchants of Milwaukee would vote for Tallmadge, Democratic candidate for Governor, on account of personal friendship, they have published a card concluding as follows:

"We assure our friends throughout the State that the full Republican vote of Milwaukee will be given for the ticket which represents the principles of the party ... Mr. Tallmadge allows his name to stand at the head of a ticket which depends mainly for support on the votes of those who, in the dark days of the rebellion, denounced the war as a failure, and scoffed at our soldiers as hirelings, and called Abraham Lincoln a tyrant."

CANADA.

Application for an Enlargement of the Charter of the Erie & Ontario Railway—Arrest of Rioters at Quebec—The Financial Excitement at Toronto Dying Out.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Notice is given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario to enlarge the charter of the Erie & Ontario Railway ...

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The ringleaders in the late demonstration of the ship carpenters' strike were arrested to-day ...

The Inland Navigation Company, with a view of extending operations next year, have purchased the steamers Corinthian and Union ...

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The run on the banks, which has been going on for a few days past, has virtually ceased. There was little demand for gold to-day.

SHERIDAN.

The General's Visit to Portland, Me.—An Enthusiastic Welcome.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 28.—Sheridan stopped a few minutes on his passage through here for Portland to-day, and shook hands with a large number of persons. A salute was fired in his honor.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—Sheridan arrived at one o'clock, and was received by a salute and the ringing of church bells. The city government were at the station to meet the party. Mayor Stevens made the speech of welcome, to which Sheridan responded.

The party then proceeded in a carriage escorted by a procession consisting of the Mechanic Blues, Army and Navy Union, Sheridan Guards and a cavalcade, which marched through the principal streets, which were filled by immense crowds, to the City Hall, where Sheridan received the citizens who crowded to pay their compliments.

General Sheridan was subsequently driven to quarters at the Preble House, where a banquet was given by the city government, with a serenade and grand ball in the evening.

CRIME.

Held to Bail for Passing Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28.

Henry Foster was to-day examined before United States Commissioner L. B. Adams, charged with passing a counterfeit treasury note of the denomination of $50. The accused was ordered to give bail in the sum of $3,000, and in default of bond was committed to jail to await trial.

Progress of the Gleason Murder Trial at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 28.

The Gleason murder trial is working along. The arguments are all through, with one exception, that of Mr. Browning, who closes to-morrow forenoon, when the case will be submitted.

The Van Solen Murder Case at St. Paul.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 28.

The evidence in the Van Solen case was concluded to-day, but the Judge withheld his decision until Monday. There is scarcely a doubt that he will be held for trial.

Revenue Frauds in New York—Burglary and Swindling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Nine distilleries, &c., were seized to-day.

The *Post* says an officer connected with the Internal Revenue service to-day visited a bonded warehouse at numbers 455 and 457 Tenth avenue, which was seized in April last, and found that about 6,000 gallons of whiskey had been removed and replaced by water ...

A man giving the name of Wm. Henyson was arrested this morning on a charge of having attempted to swindle a merchant on a forged paper ...

The hat shop of John H. Holder, York street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday night of nearly $3,000.

Attempted Assassination in Portland, Me.—Villainous Attempt to Throw a Railway Train from the Track.

SACO, Me., Oct. 28.—F. C. Adams, mail agent between Boston and Portland, was shot at on one of our streets, last night. The ball grazed his head, rendering him insensible for a moment. The ruffian then attacked him with the butt of the pistol, inflicting several wounds before being frightened away. The would-be murderer or his reasons for the attempt are unknown.

CONCORD, Oct. 28.—Some villains attempted, on Saturday evening, to throw the northern bound train for Boston from the track at Thornton's Ferry, on the Concord Railroad, by placing a piece of rail ... Fortunately the train stopped to leave a passenger, and passed over the obstruction at a slow speed and no damage was done.

THE INDIANS.

Fight Between the Blackfeet and Gros Ventres—Ninety of the Latter Killed—Provisions for the Treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 23, via DENVER, Oct. 28.

It is reported from reliable sources that a fight has lately taken place between the Blackfeet and Gros Ventres. The latter lost ninety men. They have formed an alliance with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and Arapahoes to carry on a war of extermination against the Blackfeet.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The treaty made by the Indian Commissioners with the Kiowas and Comanches ... This land will, therefore, give them and less than one section for each man, woman and child. ... They agree to keep a lasting peace, to capture no women or children, that they will attack no more trains and cease to kill men. They will be allowed to hunt on the old reservation south of the Arkansas till the settlements drive away the buffalo.

THE SOUTH.

Latest Returns from the Virginia Election.

The Vote in Georgia to Commence To-day.

Bitterness Shown Toward Union Men by the Rebels of Southwestern Virginia.

Further Accounts of Damage by the Late Terrible Hurricane on the Rio Grande.

Hundreds of Lives Lost, and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Bitterness Shown Toward Union Men by the Rebels in Southwestern Virginia—The Voting Districts in Georgia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.

The Congressional Executive Committee has received very full information from Southwestern Virginia since the election. The opposition of the rebel element to the Republican plan of reconstruction increased rapidly as soon as it was generally understood that Congress was to adjourn for the summer ... Many who registered in Augusta ... A letter has been received here from an officer at General Pope's headquarters, in which allusion is made to the charge that Georgia has been purposely districted so as to give a negro majority in the convention ...

The Virginia Election—Returns from Seventy-Nine Counties—Seventy Radicals and Thirty-One Conservatives Elected to the Convention—Judge Underwood Named as Probable President of the Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.

Seventy-nine counties show a vote of 131,975. Majority for the convention, 30,029. Seventy Radicals are elected and thirty-one Conservatives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *Herald's* Richmond special says: "It is thought that Underwood will be President of the convention. John L. Marie, Jr., the ablest man returned to the convention, will not be permitted to take his seat ..."

Further Account of Damage by the Late Hurricane on the Texas Coast—Hundreds of Lives Lost and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—Despicable Conduct of United States Soldiers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The *Picayune* has the following advices, which confirm the destructive effects of the late storm upon the Rio Grande: The hurricane was the most terrible ever known on the frontier. A continued bombardment for a year could hardly have done so much damage as happened from this one night's storm.

Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoras, and ten killed and one wounded at Brownsville. At Brazos, so far as known, twelve persons perished. Two schooners were blown ashore, and only two houses are left standing at Clarksville, and none at Bagdad ...

The negro soldiers and their officers at Brazos are said to have acted infamously ...

In Matamoras 1,500 houses and huts were blown down. The greatest distress and want prevails at all points, and appeals have been made for relief. Out of seven steamers only two can be repaired.

Political Prospects in Southern States Yet to Hold their Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A special to the *Post* says intelligence received by the Union Republican Congressional Committee from the Southern States which have not yet held elections, indicates that in all of them the party in favor of holding conventions will be successful. General Pope has allowed three days for the election in Georgia and Florida ...

The Election in Georgia to Commence To-day.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 28.—The Republicans held a mass meeting to-night. Messrs. Blodgett, Bullock, Conley and Beard, candidates for the convention, made speeches, endorsing the Atlanta platform ...

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—The election for delegates to the convention will commence to-morrow and continue for three days.

Reports From Yellow Fever Districts.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Seven interments from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours to five p. m. to-day. Weather warm.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—There were ten deaths from yellow fever yesterday, and sixteen to-day. No frost yet. Absentees are cautioned to remain away a short time yet.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—There were twelve interments from yellow fever in the past two days. Weather cloudy and cold, with heavy rains yesterday.

Floods at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—A tremendous rainfall, accompanied with heavy wind, which produced a very high tide, has submerged the wharfs on the opposite side of the river. No serious damage.

Heavy Rain Storm at the East.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—Midnight.—Heavy rain storm since two o'clock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Midnight.—Northeast storm prevailing.

Pedestrianism.

PORTLAND, Oct. 28.—Weston, the pedestrian, starts to-morrow on his walk to Chicago.

Hotel Burned at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Baldwin House, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved ...

WASHINGTON.

Frauds Brought to Light by the Ordnance Investigation.

Treasury Decisions Relative to Cotton and Whiskey Transactions.

Abstract of the Quarterly Report of the National Banking Association.

Statistics Showing the Industrial Resources of the Pacific States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

All information concerning the number of counterfeiters pardoned by Mr. Johnson is persistently refused at the Attorney General's office. The list is known to be very large, and the only reason for withholding it which has transpired is the one Binckley confided to a supposed friend of the President, to the effect that its publication could not but prove very injurious to the administration, and it was withheld from prudential reasons.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Ordnance Committee have learned there are one hundred thousand of the condemned Dyer projectiles, four and a half calibre, on storage at the arsenal, and that besides several thousands have been broken up for old iron, at Fortress Monroe. Each cost the government between three and four dollars. This was the invention and improvement of which was perfected and patented by a mechanic, and claimed by Dyer.

To the Associated Press.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

A strong protest has been laid before the President against Secretary Seward, respecting his course towards the Fenian prisoners in Ireland. His removal is strongly urged. The President has promised to act in the matter.

GENERAL GRANT.

Several politicians, from both the North and the South, recently visited General Grant for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the Presidential question. They failed to elicit anything from him on the subject.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The annual report of Secretary McCulloch for the fiscal year ending June 30, is almost finished, and will, it is said, be sent to the President on the 1st of November ...

IMPEACHMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Impeachment is gathering no strength ..."

CONTINUOUS SESSION.

"The proposition for a continuous session of Congress to the end of Mr. Johnson's term is favorably received by the Republican members who have been here."

STUFF.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: "A Southern Senator has had a political conversation with General Grant, and reports that the General will not accept the nomination for the Presidency from the Radicals proper, but he will accept it as the representative of the conservative men."

KENTUCKY CONGRESSMEN.

The New York *Times'* special says: "The Committee on Elections, in their investigation of the charges of disloyalty against the Kentucky members, have returned to Washington ..."

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon J. D. Murphy died of yellow fever at Pensacola on the 20th.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by Vice Admiral Porter, was at the Navy Department this morning.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the selling or offering to sell distilled spirits at less than two dollars per wine gallon does not raise any presumption in law that the tax has not been paid ...

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the National Banking Associations shows resources of one thousand four hundred and twenty-five millions ...

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

J. Ross Browne has returned from a tour of the Pacific coast, and is working on an official report ...

COUNSEL FOR FENIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

The British Government declines to release Colonels Warren and Nagle from custody, and has directed that their trial take place immediately. The State Department has directed the employment of counsel for their defence.

NEW PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, for the week ending on the 5th proximo, three hundred and seven new patents. During the week 380 applications and 86 caveats have been filed.

EXPENSES OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The estimated expenses of the Pension Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are: Salaries and contingent expenses, $411,340; payment of pensions, ...

FARMS IN MISSISSIPPI.

During September last one hundred and fifty-four farms, comprising 9,344 acres, were added to the productive force of the State of Mississippi, under the Homestead act.

ALASKA.

In the absence of the necessary appropriations to be paid for the territory of Alaska, it is understood that all pre-emptions in that quarter are in violation of law, and the military authorities will, probably, be instructed to remove such settlers until the purchase shall be finally consummated by the payment of the money ...

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, Messrs. Riddle and Phillips entered their appearance for John D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing ...

NEW YORK.

Preaching by Rev. Newman Hall—Children Found—Marriage in High Life—Charitable Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Rev. Newman Hall preached four times in this city yesterday, before crowded audiences of four different denominations, the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalist and Episcopalians.

Mrs. Rosenheim, who on her arrival from St. Louis lost her five children, has recovered them by the aid of the police.

General Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State of New York, was married on Thursday last to a sister of Colonel Shaw, the hero of Fort Wagner.

The New York Firemen's Association here has resolved to raise the $5,000 needed by the Firemen's Charitable Association of Houston, Texas.

THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad—Large Hotel Contracted for at Cheyenne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 28.

The Union Pacific Railroad was opened to Hillsdale, 500 miles west of Omaha, to-day, for passengers and freight. The fare to Salt Lake is reduced to twenty dollars.

A party of Eastern capitalists have contracted to build a hotel at Cheyenne the same size as the Cozzens at Omaha.

FROM BOSTON.

The Constable Excitement—Another Row.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *Herald's* Boston special says: "The popular feeling against the State Constabulary came near having another fatal illustration this evening. A man named Thomas Kelly struck one of the officers named Thomas Preston, and then ran rapidly away. The constable pursued him, and fired three shots, the last of which took effect in one of Kelly's legs. The wounded man was taken into custody, and it is probable a warrant will be issued for Constable Preston's arrest."

Hon. A. Pool, late President of the Massachusetts State Senate, died this afternoon.

Child Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A daughter, aged twelve, of Rev. Dr. Crowell, late of Philadelphia, now a resident of Burlington, N. J., was burned to death on Friday.

Church Burned in Wallingford, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—A fire in Wallingford, yesterday, destroyed the Episcopal Church, the Town Hall and Keller's shoe store. Loss about $30,000; insurance about $17,000.

DISASTERS.

Piano Factory Destroyed by a Boiler Explosion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A disastrous boiler explosion took place at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, resulting in a complete demolition of Cole's piano factory, situated on Union Hill, N. J. Two persons, one named Wm. Crawford, and the other named Charles Hanaecker, were killed, and two others badly scalded.

Mail Car Burned—Two Men Run Over and Killed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The Eastern mail, which left New York on Friday evening, was burned in the railroad accident at Xenia on Saturday night. Two men, named Sweeney and Fisher, were run over and instantly killed by the Saturday night's express west, at Newpoint, Indiana.

Marine Disaster—Three Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The sloop Davis Sands was struck by the steamer Lion, on the bay, on Sunday, and three lives were lost.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

The Architectural Improvement of the City—Operations of the Past Season.

The Eight-Hour Strike and Its Effects—Labor and Materials.

Architectural operations during the past season have received a severe drawback owing to the labor troubles of last spring. This unfortunate movement dealt a heavy blow to manufacturing interests, and many branches of business yet experience its results. Not the least of these was that of building. It was the intention of very many capitalists last year to prosecute the work of building very extensively this season. Building materials were brought hither, there were heavy arrivals of lumber, the yards were nearly all filled, and the close of the preceding season gave indications that the following would be a period of remarkable activity.

Hardly had the season opened, however, than trouble was threatened from a source little expected. The workmen, without whose aid the labor of building cannot go on, were reported to be meditating a demand for "eight hours a day." The report was little heeded, and the most of those who feared its truth, pushed operations forward with greater energy that their interests might be the less affected. Before work had fairly begun the first of May arrived, and with it the great labor demonstration, followed by a general refusal on the part of laborers to work longer than eight hours. This determination has immensely retarded building interests during the past summer. Work was abandoned altogether for a time, and many structures remained in a half-finished condition. Others, whose plans had just been perfected, were put over until next season. The result has been that but few, comparatively speaking, of the buildings which it was intended to put up this season have been carried to completion.

It is computed that during the season of last year not less than nine thousand structures were erected in different parts of the city. Of these nearly five thousand were put up in the West Division, and the remainder were nearly equally divided in the South and North Divisions. It is believed that the building operations of that season aggregated a value of fully $11,000,000. This year the number is considerably less, and the proportionate figure when it is known that the season itself was by no means favorable to building enterprises ...

Had not the labor movement occurred last spring, the past season must undoubtedly have been one of unusual activity ...

The price of lumber has been nearly the same as during the previous season, although the supply so greatly exceeded the demand during the early building months ...

Among the many edifices constructed, or begun, during the past season, are the following structures of a public character:

First National Bank, on the corner of State and Washington streets, erected under the supervision of Messrs. E. Burling & Co.

The structure will have a front of eighty-four feet on Washington street, with a depth of fifty-five feet on State street ... The style is known as enriched Italian, now extensively used in France, and especially in Paris.

The entrance to the bank will be at the corner, which is cut off diagonally, presenting a front to the northeast sixteen feet wide ...

The banking rooms will be lighted with six windows on Washington street, and four windows on State street ...

The basement will be ten and a half feet in the clear, and contain four offices each having a first-class vault ...

All parts of the building will be made fire-proof, the floors being constructed on iron beams and brick arches, and covered with stone and marble tiling ...

The front of the building on Washington and State streets, with the exception of the marble work for the entrance, will be of Athens stone ...

The cost of the whole structure fully completed, will be $300,000, and it is intended to have the whole ready for occupation in autumn, 1868.

Armour's building, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, now completed, is claimed to be the most elegant and substantial of our many fine business edifices ...

Mr. W. W. Boyington has furnished plans for the following:

Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Madison street and Broadway place. In plain French style, with marble front, four stories in height, 45 by 160, and 81 by 180 feet. Cost, $130,000.

Rush Medical College, on the corner of North Dearborn and Indiana streets. Built in the castellated style, four stories high, with pressed brick front. Size, 50x85 feet. Cost, $55,000.

The Water Works engine house, on Chicago avenue, two stories high. Built in the castellated style ... Cost, $80,000.

Centenary Methodist Church, on Monroe street. Built in the early English Gothic style. Cost, $60,000.

Oriental Building, on LaSalle street, for Mr. George E. Walker. Built in the Oriental style, five stories in height, with marble front, size, 71 by 180 feet. Cost, $125,000.

Mr. Bauer has undertaken the following, which are now either completed or in an advanced stage of progress:

The Commercial Building, a first-class banking house, on the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, built in the Italian style of the Palladio school ...

The Insurance Building, erected by the Commercial Insurance Company, on Washington street ...

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Since the receipt of the telegraph advices from New York 5-20s have advanced to 69¾. Other American securities firm.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Evening.

The feeling on the Bourse is better, and rentes are stronger.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 28—Evening.

United States Bonds 74¾.

COMMERCIAL.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28—Evening.

Petroleum firmer; standard white advanced to 53 francs.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio, 15¾c in gold.

SUGAR—Dull and heavy; fair to good grocery, 11@12c.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

FREIGHTS—Were less buoyant; wheat to Liverpool by sail 10d; quiet.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed firm and quiet at $21.15 cash. Lard in good demand at 13@13½c. Bacon steady.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour generally held higher, which checked business ...

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 7,000 head ...

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

COTTON GOODS—There have been some irregular variations in prices ...

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Crude Oil market quiet ...

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—BEEF CATTLE—Firmer ... SHEEP—Dull and lower ... HOGS—Dull and lower ...

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The railway market this morning opened steady and without much interest ...

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—MONEY—Market easy and steady at 6@7 per cent for call loans. ... GOLD—Firmer; opening at 141¾, declining to 140⅞ ...

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.

FLOUR—Weak and 25c lower ...

RACINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Oct. 28.

GRAIN—The market was weak with a downward tendency ...

OMAHA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 28.

The following is the Omaha wholesale market ...

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Shade lower ...

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged ...

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged ...

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 28.—RECEIPTS PAST WEEK—...

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—TOBACCO—Sales of 77 hhds. ...

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged ...

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Steady ...

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Dull at 15½c ...

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Advanced 25c on spring grades ...

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Nominal ... PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Active, stiffer and lower ...

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm ...

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES AT Factory Prices.

J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph-st.

Onguent.

THE GENUINE FRENCH ONGUENT.

Don't buy "Creams" or "Compounds" which sell for 50 cents; they are absolute humbugs ...

Fancy Costumes, &c.

ELEGANT AND NEW Masquerade & Fancy Costumes, FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

Of every style, for Masquerade Balls, Fancy Dress Balls and Private Parties, at the Millinery Store of MRS. CATH. OEHM, 159 North Clark-st.

☞ Orders for Masquerade Balls and Private Parties in the country attended to with care and satisfaction.

Musical Instruments.

Now is Your Time.

Pianos, Organs, Guitars, Violins,

Banjos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Concertinas, Flutes, Clarionets, and Brass Band Instruments. ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Agency for the Estey Cottage Organs.

E. A. BENSON, Music Store, 115 Randolph-st., under Wood's Museum.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. and A. M., will be held at Blair Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on E. A. Degree. ... Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to be present.

HENRY TUCKER, Sec'y.

For Sale

CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY,

For sale by HALE & CO., 158 South Water-st.

GRINDSTONES!

On hand and for sale to arrive,

300 tons Lake Huron Grindstones,

By the ton or car-load. Assorted sizes.

HALE & CO., 158 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Situated in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good paying trade. A very desirable stock now on hand, of goods for Fall and Winter trade, purchased within the past thirty days.

For particulars, address "A. B. C." Tribune Office.

Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

At the Colton Dental Rooms, 118 Dearborn-st. They use fresh and pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have uniform success with it.

Clothing.

DON'T BUY YOUR CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

Until you have seen my Stock and learned the PRICES.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY, AND BE Sure of Getting What You Want.

I have now on hand the BEST STOCK OF BUSINESS AND Dress Suits, EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY,

Manufactured expressly for my trade in the most durable manner and the LATEST STYLES

Which I am prepared to offer at such prices as will induce the closest buyer to select from my Stock.

L. DeGRAFF, Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

Stereoscopes.

STEREOSCOPES. STEREOSCOPES AND Stereoscopic Views.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Invite attention to their extensive Stereoscopic Department,

Where may be found a fine collection of the best and most approved Stereoscopic Instruments, and the novelties of American, French, English and Swiss artists in Stereoscopic Views.

Nothing more elegant, instructive or attractive than one of BECKER'S PARLOR STEREOSCOPES can be purchased ...

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake-st.

Professional.

DR. J. B. WALKER, McVICKER'S THEATRE BUILDING. Performs all operations necessary to restore sight or correct deformity. Inserts and fits FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. And keeps all mechanical appliances for the relief of the DEAF and BLIND.

CATARRH.—THE DR. IS HOME again, and will as usual cure all who may call, of that loathsome disease at 163 West Harrison-st. ...

General Notices.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, General Freight Department.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28th, 1867.

Notice to Shippers

To insure prompt despatch and delivery of Freight for Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and all points on the Dubuque & Sioux City and Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroads, it should be delivered at the Illinois Central Depot, foot of South Water-st.

General Freight Agent.

ALARMING! Counterfeit 7-30s Without End.

Millions of Greenbacks and National Counterfeit Notes are in circulation ... Address H. MIXER & Co., Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, SURVIVING partners of the firm of D. B. WILLIAMS & CO. and PENDLETON & CO., ... WM. H. BRADLEY.

DOCKAGE.

Dock near Van Buren-st. Bridge, West Side. Good facilities for handling Lumber, Wood, Coal, &c. Apply at CURTISS' Wood Office, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

New Publications.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

ENGLISH BOOKS For Homes' "Alcove."

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Have recently imported,

1—THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution ...

2—LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND, and English Princesses ...

3—AYTOUN'S LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS ...

4—LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, AND OTHER POEMS ...

5—TALES FROM "BLACKWOOD." Complete in 12 vols. ...

6—WORKS OF PROFESSOR WILSON. Edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier ...

7—THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Professor Wilson ...

8—WORKS OF SAMUEL WARREN, D.C.L. ...

9—THE PHYSICAL ATLAS. By Alexander Keith Johnston ...

10—THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY ...

11—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Complete from the commencement, in 1817 ...

☞ Citizens and strangers will please bear in mind that there is no other book house in America that can offer FINER COLLECTIONS, a more EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, or more REASONABLE PRICES than may be found at 39 and 41 Lake-st.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. Queer Little People.

By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. A beautiful little volume, containing stories and sketches ... Price $1.50.

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Contents: The Metempsychosis, by ROBERT MACNISH ... Price, 50 cents.

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Four additional volumes of the *Illustrated Library Edition* of DICKENS' Complete Works ... $1.50 a volume.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

Cooperage.

COOPERAGE, COOPERAGE, STAVES, STAVES, HEADING, HEADING.

Seasoned Flour Barrel Staves and Circled Heading for Sale at Lowest Market Rates, by

LINDEN, SEWALL & TEED, 33 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A Choice Residence on Washington-st., Near Union Park, 13 rooms, closets, bath room, good barn, lot 50x125. This is a rare chance to secure a desirable home at a low figure. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are now prepared to sell lots in the Town of Cheyenne, Dakota Ter., at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. ...

GLENN & TAPLEY, Agents, on the ground.

G. M. DODGE, Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Towns.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 150 Madison-st., CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

☞ Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

P. L. UNDERWOOD. REU W. UNDERWOOD.

LINDEN, SEWALL & TEED, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mercantile Building, opposite Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

☞ CASH advanced on consignments. Refer to Fifth National Bank, Chicago.

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$125,000 TO LOAN On First-class Improved City Property, in sums not less than $3,000. Inquire of A. B. MEAD, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, In Sums of $5,000 and Upwards, At 10 per cent per annum ... 53 Dearborn-st., rear of Commercial National Bank.

Roofing Materials.

PLASTIC SLATE—WE KEEP ON hand a large supply of this material, and are prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice ... WHITACRE & RAYMOND, 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

HULL, LIDELL & CO., DEALERS IN HOPS, 216 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Watches.

WATCHES! Elgin Watches! Elgin Watches!

A Western Production! A National Triumph!

(View of the Factory at Elgin, near Chicago.)

The "National Watch Company," ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

American made Watches are now freely acknowledged to be superior to the imported ...

AND THEY ARE PRONOUNCED BY Experienced Watch-makers, Railway Companies, Railway Officers, Expressmen, Engineers, Mechanics, AND OTHER CONNOISSEURS,

Who have examined and carried them, to be better designed, better made, better finished, and more accurate and durable time-keepers than others—either American or Imported—offered in the market at similar rates.

FIVE STYLES NOW READY.

☞ The dials of all our grades are uniformly marked "National Watch Co." ... "B. W. RAYMOND, ELGIN, ILL." "H. Z. CULVER, ELGIN, ILL." "J. T. RYERSON, ELGIN, ILL." "WM. H. FERRY, ELGIN, ILL." Other styles will be added from time to time.

Various grades and prices to suit different tastes.

Call on your Jeweller and ask to see these Watches. ...

Circulars containing an interesting description of the Factory and its productions, will be sent FREE TO ALL on application by letter or otherwise.

For sale by Jewellers and Watch Dealers throughout the country. The trade will address all orders to

The National Watch Co., CHICAGO. Business Office and Salesroom, corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Stoves.

THE "MORNING GLORY" BASE BURNING HARD COAL STOVE.

Burns perpetually
Without rekindling.
Heat is mild,
Pleasant and agreeable.
Easily managed.
Cheerful as an open Fire,
Close as an air-tight.
Combines Economy,
Beauty, Cleanliness,
And Utility.

SOLD BY H. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., 48 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

THE 'EVENING LIGHT PARLOR'

Heats both bottom and top, is very cheerful, economical, simple. A new lot now landing and ready for delivery. Also,

Stewart's Parlor Stoves, SCHOOL-HOUSE STOVES, FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOVES,

An immense variety of Housekeepers' Articles for fall and winter use, at DALTON & CO.'S, 71 LAKE-ST.

Grain Warehouse.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.

THE OGDENSBURGH & LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY have at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., their brick Fire-proof Grain Elevator ...

D. W. C. BROWN, Superintendent Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. Co., Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents Northern Transportation Co., Chicago.

Hardware.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 179 and 181 Randolph-st. CHICAGO.

We are now offering at especial rates

1500 doz. Axes, Hunt's, Simmons', and others.
1200 doz. W. & S. Butcher's Files.
1500 doz. Wostenholm's Files, warranted.
2000 doz. Locks & Latches, Russell & Erwin's.
2500 strap and T Hinges.
3500 kegs Wheeling Nails.
3000 boxes Tin Plate.
3500 bundles Sheet Iron.
450 bundles genuine Russia Iron.

Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Stamped Tin Ware.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

CHAS. TOBEY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, 87 & 89 State-st., CHICAGO.

Legal Notices.

Estate of John C. Reznor, Dec'd.

Pursuant to the order of the County Court of Cook County ... Attorney for said Estate of J. C. Reznor, Dec'd.

Educational.

ONLY $2 A COURSE.

Popular Classes in the French, Italian, Spanish and German Languages ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:
[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Illinois Industrial University.

The Illinois Industrial University will go into operation early next spring. This institution, chartered by the Legislature, and munificently endowed by a Congressional grant of land, is located near the city of Champaign, and has a tract of land, suitable for experimental farming, six hundred acres in extent. By the terms of the law which called it into being, it is designed to promote knowledge of the sciences relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, of course with a view to promote the wealth and advance the happiness of the people. We are not advised as yet how much of the institution is to be practical and how much theoretical; we trust, however, that there will be enough of the former to furnish a partial support to the young men who will seek the advantages of the school, and enough of the latter to fit students for the higher and more lucrative places in the industrial enterprises with which the land abounds.

The necessity for the multiplication of institutions for the promotion of positive knowledge among the young has long been apparent to all men who have closely observed the dependence of civilization upon the progress of the arts. Especially does the country need the services of men trained in the mechanic arts which most intimately relate to the everyday concerns of life. The demand for such men is far in excess of the supply. Hundreds of enterprises are to-day languishing because men cannot be found who have that union of theoretical knowledge and practical skill necessary to successfully conduct them. Our national shortcomings as a manufacturing people are due, not so much to want of capital or lack of willingness to embark in new undertakings, as to scarcity of the qualities in our people which command success. We have not that patient application to the acquisition of indispensable preliminary knowledge—that care in laying down corner-stones—which marks the producing classes in Europe; hence, in thousands of cases, some within our personal knowledge, no offer of pay, however large, can call forth the men who are needed to conduct the industrial establishments that are everywhere springing up. The man who is thoroughly fitted to discharge the duties of master mechanic on any railroad of average length and business, can command larger pay, and can look forward to a more honorable and permanent career than nine-tenths of the lawyers, doctors and clergymen of this city. Ten thousand dollars a year is not an unusual compensation for a capable superintendent of a cotton factory, an iron mill or a successful mine; and though that sum may seem large, it often fails to call out the skill, the experience and the executive ability that are demanded. We know of a master builder in this city who is employed by the year by an eminent merchant largely engaged in the improvement of his property, at a salary of twenty dollars a day, Sundays included; and on some of the government works in Chicago the pay of the chief operatives is greater than that of the officials who are above them. There are plenty of men who have the natural ability to enable them to excel; but when a man has actually entered the whirl of business the opportunity for the acquisition of theoretical knowledge is greatly circumscribed; then no amount of application can make good the deficiencies of early education. Here has been our misfortune. That it is owing partly to the lack of proper schools in which the required training could be had, and partly to the character of our people and the pressing demand for labor, is probably true. It is none the less true that we must look to just such institutions as the Industrial University for relief. In the East the demand for skill in administration has been not less imperative than in the West; and thus several schools like the Boston School of Technology, the Yale Scientific School, the Columbia College School of Mines, and others for special instruction, have, in these later years, been thrown open to the public, with the promise of much future good.

The hereafter of our country depends upon the way in which science, backed up by morality and religion, shall utilize the material forces of the world. The age of dogmatism is giving away to a better era. Charlatanry is being replaced by science; and we hope to see the day in which the young men of the country, instead of rushing in masses as they now do, into the professions and into the dangers and uncertainties of commercial life, will, as a rule, seek these not less honorable and remunerative pursuits, the aim of which is the development of the grand material resources of this country. To give the young men of Illinois the chance to enter the field and the workshop and to compete with the highest excellence that the training of the Old World can bestow, is the province of the Industrial University and to the great task we commend it.

Homes for the People.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, K. C. B., of England, has published a very interesting report upon the subject of dwellings for the people, of which so many plans and models have been shown at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Chadwick is an Englishman, and unquestionably a loyal one; he evidently went to Paris impressed with the idea that the plans and models of cottages and dwellings exhibited by H. R. H., the late Prince Consort, at the World's Fair of 1851, were not to be surpassed, and after months of investigation at Paris, he declares that the industry and ingenuity of the world has not advanced upon the principles on which those plans were made. He describes with strong language the neglect which prevails in all parts of England upon this subject, and asserts that one-half the diseases which afflict the working classes in Great Britain are occasioned by the want of proper care in the construction and use of the dwellings. This is peculiarly the case in large cities in England and on the Continent. He very truly insists that the results of all measures of cure and alleviation by charities are far inferior to those of well-directed exertions in the way of prevention; and that the great point of attack on the progressive mass of evil is in the improvement of the habitations.

The report discusses the subject in all its details, and points out the inducing causes of disease arising from improper construction of buildings. The necessity for the working classes to be near their places of work renders the single tenement system inapplicable in large cities, where the price of land is high; and consequently tenement buildings, by means of which a given space of land can afford houses for a greater number of people, must be constructed. These offer many collective advantages [illegible] the single cottage system. They permit common wash-houses, drying sheds, and common [illegible] better opportunities for the supply of water, and of drainage, [illegible]

[illegible]

the subject of the bad [illegible] of the materials used in construction. It hardly [illegible]

To obviate this in the Peabody and Coutts plans the walls are of unplastered brick, which preserve [illegible] But these are disliked by tenants, and are also objectionable because of their absorption and retentiveness of damp. In England common bricks absorb as much as a pint of water each; and a wall of 12,000 bricks will hold 1,500 gallons of water, requiring a ton of coal to evaporate it. Ordinary building stone is more retentive of water than bricks. Sandstone, in the dry state, contains a pint and a half of water per cubic foot. When water reaches a sandstone wall it diffuses throughout, and in Paris has been known to ascend thirty-two feet from the foundations. Rheumatism and various other diseases result from this cause. This dampness is universal in England and France, and no new house is safe for occupancy in less than one year after it is built. Brick or tile floors are also objectionable for the same and kindred reasons. Ordinary partitions are objectionable because they are permeable to sound. Hollow bricks are recommended as avoiding many of the evils, and the best sanitary wall surface is a Prussian manufacture of large stone surface. He also commends a concrete substance made of cement, gravel, sand and stones, set in iron frames, for exterior and interior walls, ceilings and roofs, which is cheaper than bricks.

In the matter of windows he recommends thick plate glass, or double sashes of thin glass. He estimates that one-third of the heat of the warming apparatus of a room is wasted through a thin window. Thick glass is also more economical, and by the introduction of ground glass the outside shutters could be dispensed with. The cost of the outside shutters would pay the difference between thin and thick glass.

The subject of heating and cooking is elaborately discussed. He points out several modes by which the heat that escapes by the chimney may be utilized.

On the subject of ventilation he says he proposed to the jury of the commission that they should apply the nose test, which he says is better than any known chemical test, to the ventilation of dwellings. He proposed that, with the consent of the occupants, the jury should go early in the morning, before the inmates had risen, and put their noses into the sleeping rooms. The commission, however, rejected his proposition. In all the plans he thinks there is a defect in the system of ventilation. He cites proofs that epidemics are more fatal to the occupants of badly ventilated rooms than to occupants of well ventilated rooms in the same building. Ventilation is essential to health, and ventilation must be quick, and not sluggish. Active ventilation must be by the flues of fire-places, and by chimneys provided for the purpose, or by leaving the bed-room windows open, which last is considered the best of all.

Not one of the model dwellings in the Exposition, so says Mr. Chadwick, has any provision for a supply of water other than by hand. For drainage and the [illegible] an abundant supply of water, with self-cleaning sewers, are the only certain means. The immediate removal of all excreta by the application of water, and its further removal by sewers capable of being cleaned by the flow of water, is the only safe means of keeping premises clean, and cleanliness is essential to health. Much of the report is upon matters peculiar to English habits and customs, and not having any application to our people. For example:

"In considering the question of dwellings for the laborer, the three conditions of, first, ownership by the occupant; second, the occupation of buildings constructed by the employer, and, third, the common renting of the tenement, were discussed, and the conclusion is expressed that the last is preferable, and more generally profitable to the occupant, the report saying:

"As a rule a poor man makes a poor landlord, and for his family a bad one; and it would be better for them to be under a rich one. The family of the poor man have to submit to discomforts from dilapidations, without the power of freeing themselves by any change from him. Moreover, I have never hitherto met with an instance of any structural improvement or advance made in the dwellings of the poorer class or peasant proprietary by themselves."

It will be difficult to satisfy an American laborer or mechanic or any other person that he will not make as good a landlord for himself and family as any other person. The very idea of being a tenant forever seems to preclude the possibility of his ever having anything saved beyond his day's wages, a condition of things utterly inconsistent with the hope which inspires industry and thrift. Take away from the man of toil the hope of having a home of his own for his family, and the ambition of bettering his condition is destroyed, and he sinks to the level of a beast of burden.

The Opera House Meeting.

As a sign of the times, the great meeting at the Opera House, on Sunday evening, called by the Chicago Christian Union, to provide ways and means for the relief of the poor and the suffering of this city, was most significant. We have nothing to do with the quarrel (or rivalry, if that term is preferred) which provoked it—we do not meddle with theological questions—but we have to do with the great uprising of a Christian community for the doing of Christian acts, whether they accomplish the freedom of the slave, the progress of good government, or the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked; hence we are free to hail the prodigious impulse that has been given to Christian charity by the meeting of which we speak. An immense building—the most commodious in this great city—filled to overflowing with the sturdy thinking and working men who have made Chicago what it is—an audience larger than any that ever greeted Ristori, the Queen of Tragedy—larger than can be collected in the same hall by the most eloquent political speaker, even at this time when political questions are digging deep into the popular mind—this, when there is no special call for charitable effort, is an indication that we cannot afford to overlook. The theological complexion that the meeting took does not concern us as an unsectarian journal. We are looking for the substance and marrow of Christian life—that high, earnest and enduring purpose for good which, in the name of our blessed Lord, devotes a part of each man's goods, a portion of his time and the greater share of his prayers to the relief, instruction, elevation and christianization of the poor, the ignorant, the suffering and the unbelieving among mankind. As an earnest, then, that Charity has a new impulse in Chicago, that the deep and grave questions which underlie the relation of man to man are not pushed out of sight by the competitions of business and the prevailing haste to get rich, and that the highest obligations of Christianity are fresh in the minds of the men who throng our marts, our courts, the ranks of the professions, the workshops, and the other ways of decent and honorable life, we hail this Opera House meeting with unfeigned satisfaction.

The Cotton Tax.

Cotton has been declining steadily ever since the close of the rebellion. A prime article that last season easily brought, at the trade centre nearest the place of production, thirty cents per pound, tax paid, now nets only thirteen cents. There are some, however, who argue that, even at this figure, the production of the staple ought to be remunerative to the planters. For instance, they say that the whole crop of 1860 could have been bought at an average of eight cents per pound in gold. At this rate, a bale weighing four hundred pounds would have netted $32, specie valuation, or $44.80, greenback valuation, with gold at forty cents premium; whereas a like bale will now fetch, in the same market, $37.14 in gold, or $52 in greenbacks, leaving a margin of $5.14 in gold, or $7.20 in greenbacks, per bale, to bear the burden of additional expenses of production, caused by inflated prices. But this is a very erroneous and superficial view of the case.

The crop of 1860 was produced under an oppressive system of slave labor. Almost the entire cost of production to the planter was the expenditure in feeding and clothing his chattels. For interest on his investment in lands and negroes, and the losses by death, he was more than compensated by the natural increase of his slave families. He could buy corn at forty cents per bushel, and pork at two and a half to three cents per pound. Linseys, osnaburgs, brogans and other coarse commodities, required for clothing the plantation hands, were to be had on a similar scale of prices.

The conditions now are very different. The labor that was formerly owned by the planter must now be paid wages that represent an equitable share in the profits of the crop. The articles which enter into the cost of production have doubled, trebled or quadrupled in price. These and other expenses not only eat up the margin of $7.20 in greenbacks, but far more. When the planter gets his bales to market, the thirteen cents per pound in greenbacks which he receives, after the payment of the government tax, show less profit than the eight cents in gold received in 1860, or perhaps no profit at all.

No man will long pursue a vocation that does not yield a profit equal to the average rate of profits in the country. The cotton planter who finds himself, at the end of a year, far behind where he would have been had he planted corn, or wheat, or potatoes, will not be slow to abandon the cultivation of a staple which can be depended on for small returns only, particularly when he feels himself hampered at every turn and corner by a series of revenue regulations that not merely restrain him from converting his cotton into cash, but that also seem placed over him like a detective officer to catch a thief.

The very limited supply of cotton in foreign countries during the rebellion, and the excessive demand for it, raised the price to a far higher figure than it had ever before reached. This anomalous condition stimulated in the greatest degree the production of the staple in India, Egypt and other places, and has ended in so far conquering the difficulties that formerly beset its cultivation in those regions, that the cotton produced there can compete with that produced in the South. The world, that was once almost entirely dependent upon the United States for its cotton supply, is now measurably freed from that necessity. American cotton can no longer command a price that shall add a certain profit to the cost of production. The cotton tax, then, may, in the end, defeat itself by causing a serious decline in the production of American cotton, if not a restriction of the supply to the wants of this country alone.

A Dead Man's Party.

When General Grant was besieging Petersburg he wrote a letter in which he alleged that the Southern Democracy had "robbed the cradle and the grave" to procure recruits for their armies. The Democracy of Chicago have robbed the grave to make up their County Central Committee. Dr. D'Orville, whose name appears in the official list of Copperhead Committeemen, has been dead more than a year. The *Staats Zeitung* suggests that the committee resolve itself into a spiritualist circle to obtain the counsel and assistance of the deceased member.

There is a peculiar fitness in the selection of a dead man to conduct the present Democratic campaign. The party itself ceased to exist when Lee's army surrendered. Its nominees in Cook County are as good as dead. Its ticket has not the ghost of a chance, although it has a ghost on its committee.

Dr. D'Orville's colleagues held a meeting of their circle last evening at the office of H. G. Miller, Esq. Mr. C. C. Meserve presided at the rappings. Mr. E. Gilmore was elected Treasurer of the society, and Mr. Henry Fuller was invited to furnish the funds to carry on the objects of the tabernacle, to which the latter demurred in a very corporeal and worldly manner. An interesting communication was received from the departed, through the celebrated trance medium, Captain J. W. Connett. In reply to an inquiry whether the candidates would contribute enough money to pay for printing the tickets, the table was tipped entirely over, in a direction exactly opposite from the candidate for County Treasurer. The circle thereupon adjourned to this evening.

It is said that the Jesuit missionaries, when they first established themselves among the Huron Indians in Canada, were at great loss to pick up a tolerable vocabulary of the Huron language. Applying to some natives whose invention was equal to their impiety and malice, they got such an addition to their stock of aboriginal words that they ventured at length to address the tribe in the mysteries of their holy faith. They were not more shocked than mortified to find their hearers, during the supposed most impressive and solemn parts of the exhortation, vainly trying to suppress their laughter. They subsequently learned that they had been deceived by their instructors, and that the words they had used to express the most sacred things of religion, were the Indian names for the lowest actions that language can express. When we remember the ribaldry and blasphemy with which the Sunday edition of that paper usually abounds, we fear that the editor of the Chicago *Times* has had as fatal teaching as that by which the unfortunate but well intentioned missionaries were led astray.

Bessemer Steel.

It is believed that, if the methods of manufacturing Bessemer steel shall be perfected so that all that is logically hoped for from its universal use by our railroads can be realized, the rates of transportation by rail will be so low that the Erie Canal will be filled up for want of freights. If this is only approximately true, all our readers may see at a glance how important to this country—pre-eminently in need of cheap freights—the experiments now being made with this steel become. It is demonstrated by actual trial, made in such a way as to admit no doubt of the correctness of the results obtained, that rail, axle, wheel or other parts of railroad machinery or equipment made of Bessemer steel has eight to ten times the durability of the same thing made of iron; hence it follows that, if steel can be substituted for iron in railroad work, whether on the track or in rolling-stock, the expenses of wear and tear—now so fearfully large as to absorb a considerable share of the annual earnings—will be reduced to such an extent that rates of transit may be largely cut down, while the surplus for dividends will be most largely increased. In this view of the matter, the question, steel versus iron, has an economical bearing in the West, the magnitude of which can scarcely be overestimated. The difficulties that have heretofore stood in the way of the manufacture of steel are merely mechanical. The chemistry applied to the process is well understood. The changes and transmutations of the metal operated upon, can be unerringly followed. But, up to this time, it has been found to be impossible, when working on a large scale, to secure unvarying uniformity of results—a failure due to the imperfection of mechanical methods, whereby all the metal can be subjected to the same chemical influences. This has so kept up the price of the perfected metal that, though every leading road in the United States and in Europe has made a trial of a few hundred tons, no road has, so far as we know, adopted it to the exclusion of everything else. Chemistry points to a time when steel can be made as cheaply as iron—perhaps cheaper, and we are safe in the prediction that the millions of money now devoted to the perfection of the process of manufacture will realize, and that at no distant day, the promise that chemistry makes.

"Judge" Fuller is worth from a half to three-quarters of a million of dollars, which he made in horse-railway speculations. Is not that enough? What does he want with more money? Why does he want to grab the County Treasuryship out of the hands of a brave and deserving veteran, who fought for his country from the first drum-beat to arms till the last rebel was subdued? While Mr. Fuller was staying at home, amassing wealth, taking his ease, and contemplating his increasing riches, General Osborne was exposing his breast to rebel bullets and sabres, for the salvation of the Union. He was receiving wounds and risking his life, in order that people at home might be rendered safe and secure in person and property. What would Mr. Fuller be worth to-day if the rebels had succeeded in destroying the Union? Has he no sense of gratitude for the nation's preservers? What enjoyment would he derive from the salary of the Treasuryship? What good would a few thousand more dollars do him? He is getting to be an old man; he can't take his money with him to the other side of Jordan. He should really feel more satisfaction in having this office, with its emoluments, conferred upon a maimed and gallant veteran than to possess it himself. If he is a "Liberal Christian" he will withdraw his name from the Copperhead ticket and let some meaner man enjoy the honor of opposing a wounded soldier.

We take it for granted that the improvement in the method of ascending high grades on a railroad, the invention of a French engineer, now in use on the Alps, has not escaped American railroad managers. By it trains of cars such as are usually handled on grades of less than one hundred feet ascent to the mile, are easily taken up a rise of one in twelve by the ordinary appliances of railway locomotion—a test of the capability of steam and the adhesive properties of iron that will not be lost on the men who have the Rocky Mountains to cross. Europe relies so much on this French invention that there is serious talk of abandoning the Mt. Cenis tunnel, of which so large a part is completed. We shall see what further trial will prove.

THE INDIANS.

The Conference of the Peace Commission with the Southwestern Tribes.

Second Day of the Council.

The Discussion with the Osages, Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes.

The New Treaty.

An Important Step to Permanent Peace.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CAMP OF THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION,
MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Oct. 21.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

In the concluding part of my last letter, speaking of the treaties with the Comanches and Kiowas made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and I asserted that Satanta, a party to that treaty, now refused to accede to its provisions relative to going on the limited reservation, &c. But I now find that at least one member of the present Commission, who was also a member of that which negotiated the treaties of October, 1865, believes that Satanta is justified in his course, since the terms of the treaty as published are not what Satanta and his nation agreed to. The Kiowas and Comanches, says this Commissioner, ceded the country between the Arkansas and Cimarone Rivers and the Red Fork of the Arkansas conditionally; it was ceded for the occupancy of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It was not a cession to the United States; it was a cession to the two tribes last mentioned. This was well understood. But while this treaty was under consideration in the Senate, it was, upon the motion of a Kansas Senator, so altered as to leave no sign of the purpose for which the territory was ceded. As the treaty now reads, the land is surrendered absolutely to the United States—a thing to which the Kiowas never agreed. Hence their protests. And at the same time one must admit that these protests would almost dwindle down to a mere quibble, if the Cheyennes and Arapahoes would execute their treaty of 1865, by which the land ceded by the Kiowas was set apart as their reservation. Let them go on it and Satanta would have no equitable or excuse for refusing to comply with the treaty. But if the Cheyennes decline, certainly the Kiowas and Camanches should retain the land.

CHARGES AGAINST AGENTS.

Among the statements recently presented to the Commission is a supplemental one prepared by the Governor of Kansas, whom I believe to be honest. He specifies numerous Indian outrages committed at various times, reiterates his charges against the Osage agent, Snow, and accuses J. H. Leavenworth, the Comanche and Kiowa agent, of dishonesty, of selling arms and ammunition to hostile Indians, &c. Senator Ross is confident of Leavenworth's guilt, and promises to prove it. One would be disinclined to believe these charges, as yet unsubstantiated, no matter whence they come, but, unfortunately, two dismissals from the army for irregularities weaken one's faith in the man. The Governor demands, almost, his removal in case the present no-policy policy is persisted in.

COUNCIL WITH THE OSAGES.

The Commission proceeded to the council-place about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday, and arrived there only to find the ground vacant. Not an Indian was in sight. So the Commissioners betook themselves to discussing the provisions of the proposed treaty. While thus occupied a delegation of Osages made their appearance, they having arrived that morning. These Indians looked differently from any I had seen. The hair, instead of being unshorn, was cut quite short, and, on the top of the head, is bristled up into a comb, extending from the forehead to the nape of the neck. They are greatly addicted to red paint, are stouter than the Cheyennes, and have differently shaped faces. They had almost been out of provisions for a couple of days, and were jaded and worn by their long march.

After shaking hands, "Little Bear," the Osage Chief, said, through his Indian interpreter, that their agent, Snow, the individual whose alleged misdeeds have been spoken of, had forbidden them to come, but that they had, and he expected his people to follow. He had come to hear what the Commission had to say, since they sent for him. They had been on the Arkansas, and over on the Salt Plain, and their ponies' feet were worn out and were [illegible]. Some of their prominent Chiefs had not come on account of the distance, and the Agent had stopped half of the Indians from coming.

They were told where to camp, orders were given to furnish them beef and flour, and they were informed that the Commission would speak with them at a future day.

COUNCIL WITH THE COMANCHES AND KIOWAS.

After a long delay, the fault whereof was assumed by the Commissioners, who admitted that they had been late, the Comanches and Kiowas came in, and "Ten Bear," a Comanche, made the first speech. "My heart," said he, "is filled with joy when I see you here, as the brooks fill with water when the snows melt in the spring; and I feel glad, as the ponies do when the fresh grass starts in the beginning of the year. I heard of your coming when I was many sleeps away, and I made but few camps before I met you. I knew that you had come to do good to me and to my people. I looked for benefits which would last forever, and so my face shines with joy as I look upon you. My people have never first drawn a bow or fired a gun against the whites. There has been trouble on the line between us, and my young men have danced the war dance. But it was not begun by us. It was you who sent out the first soldier and we who sent out the second. Two years ago, I came up upon this road, following the buffalo, that my wives and children might have their cheeks plump and their bodies warm. But the soldiers fired on us, and since that time there has been a noise like that of a thunder storm, and we have not known which way to go. So it was upon the Canadian. Nor have we been made to cry once alone. The blue dressed soldiers and the Utes came from out of the night when it was dark and still, and for camp-fires they lit our lodges. Instead of hunting game they killed my braves, and the warriors of the tribe cut short their hair for the dead. So it was in Texas. They made sorrow come in our camps, and we went out like the buffalo bulls when the cows are attacked. When we found them we killed them, and their scalps hang in our lodges. The Comanches are not weak and blind, like the pups of a dog when seven sleeps old. They are strong and far-sighted, like grown horses. We took their road and we went on it. The white women cried and our women laughed.

But there are things which you have said to me which I did not like. They were not sweet like sugar, but bitter like gourds. You said that you wanted to put us upon a reservation, to build us houses and make us medicine lodges. I do not want them. I was born upon the prairie, where the wind blew free and there was nothing to break the light of the sun. I was born where there were no enclosures and where everything drew a free breath. I want to die there and not within walls. I know every stream and every wood between the Rio Grande and the Arkansas. I have hunted and lived over that country. I lived like my fathers before me, and, like them, I lived happily.

When I was at Washington the Great Father told me that all the Comanche land was ours and that no one should hinder us in living upon it. So, why do you ask us to leave the rivers, and the sun, and the wind, and live in houses? Do not ask us to give up the buffalo for the sheep. The young men have heard talk of this, and it has made them sad and angry. Do not speak of it more. I love to carry out the talk I got from the Great Father. When I get goods and presents I and my people feel glad, since it shows that he holds us in his eye.

If the Texans had kept out of my country, there might have been peace. But that which you now say we must live on is too small. The Texans have taken away the places where the grass grew the thickest and the timber was the best. Had we kept that, we might have done the things you ask. But it is too late. The white man has the country which we loved, and we only wish to wander on the prairie until we die. Any good thing you say to me shall not be forgotten. I shall carry it as near to my heart as my children, and it shall be as often on my tongue as the name of the Great Father. I want no blood upon my land to stain the grass. I want it all clear and pure, and I wish it so that all who go through among my people may find peace when they come in and leave it when they go out."

Satanta then said that when the Commissioners came to issue the annuities he would like to get all that was due him, with no little bits cut off. He wanted nothing kept back. Then Satanta pulled up from his seat the reluctant Black Eagle, who drew back like a young man invited to the piano. Finally he arose, dressed in an old bed-gown of calico and a night-cap of the same, and said all the Comanches, &c., were glad at heart to see the Commissioners. He wanted Leavenworth to issue his goods. Here he ended his harangue and sat down.

The Kiowas said that they had nothing more to say. "Ten Bear," for the Comanches, observed that the young men had not been to Washington. He had, and had there learned to manage things. Hence he would speak for them.

Senator Henderson, in reply, said that the Commissioners had listened to what had been said and had considered it well. They were glad to hear the Indians express confidence in them, and to hear them promise to follow the good road. What the Commissioners said might be unpleasant, but if they followed it, it would be for their good. Through Satanta they had said they desired to hold the country south of the Arkansas. By the treaty of the Little Arkansas they had received in their country the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—

Satanta here interrupted to say that he wanted two agents for his people. His people had two hearts, and did not think alike. He had no objection to Colonel Leavenworth, or any Commissioner, but he thought it would be for the good of the tribe to have two agents. He would take himself and the Kiowas, who would follow him, and have Tappan, the sutler at Larned, for their agent. The other Kiowas could follow Leavenworth and the Comanches. He would like to have Tappan for his agent.

"Ten Bear" lifted up his voice again, and said that he had never broken his word. Leavenworth, like himself, was an old man. He loved him, and so did his people. While he lived he would like to have Leavenworth for his agent; when he was dead it mattered not. That Leavenworth promised he did, and so they loved him. They knew him better than any one else. When there was talk of trouble they went to him, and he made it all straight. When the Colonel's instructions tried to pacify them, he in vain. A new agent was like an untamed mustang. They preferred to keep a trained horse, rather than take a new one and break him in.

Satanta whittled during this talk and said nothing. He, with his immense head and powerful face, certainly formed the chief feature of the occasion.

Senator Henderson then continued: But it was agreed that the Comanches and Kiowas could hunt up to the river. The Commission was still willing. They did not like the medicine lodges of the whites, but did like buffalo, the chase, and the ways of the fathers. That was not objected to, but the buffalo would not last forever. They were disappearing, and the Indians must know it. When that day came, the Indian must leave his father's road, or suffer and probably die. [Laughter.] The change might make them better. The Commission wanted them to live and offered a way. The whites were settling up all the good land, and had reached the Arkansas. When they came they drove out the buffalo. The whites were many and they few. They might kill some, but others would take their places. At last many red men would have been killed and the rest made homeless. The Commission had come to prevent that. They were their best friends and wished to give them good lands before the whites should occupy it all. On that home a house would be built to hold the goods given them. Thither they could go when cold and hungry. Doctors would be sent them, and blacksmiths, as well as farmers to teach them to grow corn, and mills to grind it. Each year everyone would be furnished a suit of clothing. They were not asked to stop hunting. They could roam south of the Arkansas as of old, but they must have a place to call their own, and a house for goods, etc. There must be a place for the agent to live, and one where those who wished to farm could do so. They should have a spot to bury their dead. They need not stay there except when they pleased. It did not hinder their hunting. It was proposed to make that home on the Red River and around the Wichita Mountains. The papers had been prepared. There they wanted a house built. The next day they wanted the Chiefs to meet them at the camp and sign the papers.

THE TREATY.

Satanta was informed that his request would be considered, and the council broke up.

The papers referred to are a treaty with the Comanches and Kiowas, not making territorial acquisitions, but entering into details as to the time, place and manner of their going upon an agricultural reservation. The time is substantially when they please. The government is to furnish them the persons and articles mentioned in Senator Henderson's speech, and, until they feel inclined to settle, they can roam.

The only events of the afternoon were Satanta's lying complaints that he had not received all his goods, and a terrible wind storm which threatened to blow everything away. At the same time the prairies were burning on several sides, and the smoke obscured the light and filled the tents with blinding vapor. The cattle were driven in upon the camp and everything was in momentary confusion. The only result was that the weather changed and it became intensely cold.

On Wednesday morning the Kiowas and Comanches, Chiefs and warriors, about fifteen in number, met and signed the treaty, or, to speak more liberally, touched the tip of a pen held in the hand of some one else. They were, I believe, satisfied with the conditions of the treaty as finally agreed upon. The cession of the buffalo country is a thing to which they will never consent. To force from them, for settlement, the land south of the Arkansas, would, by peace measures, be impossible.

The scene of signing the treaty was not a peculiarly impressive one. There was a tent filled with painted Indians, and a few white men. There was a translating of clauses, a series of discussions, and finally the eccentric signing referred to. The treaty is a good one, if the Indians will carry out its provisions. But in the meantime the Cheyennes do not come in. Querriere was sent after them on Sunday night, and it is reported that they will be in to-morrow. In that case we shall probably leave on Wednesday.

After the treaty had been signed, the goods brought as presents were distributed among the Indians. The Chiefs first gave the directions to their tribes, and they proceeded to distribute. This done, the whole medley of men, women and children appeared, riding double and treble; babes with hats and overcoats on; women accoutred in masculine gear, and men bedizened and happy. Infinite wolf-dogs hovered around, and ponies with entangled lariats kicked and plunged. Even the falling rain did not disturb the Indians in their devotion to the goods. To-morrow the delayed annuity goods will be distributed.

I subjoin the names of the signers, since it shows Indian taste in their selection:

Sa-tan-ta, or "White Bear."
Sa-tank, or "Sitting Bear."
Wa-ta-bonk, or "Black Eagle."
[illegible]
Ta-ki-bull, or "Stinking Saddle Cloth."
Kaw-pe-ah, or "Plumed Lance."
Settem-ka-yah, or "Bear Runs Over a Man."
Toe-o-e-ko, or "Fishing Eagle."
[illegible], or "Big Bow."
Quoil-park, or "Lone Wolf."
Bo-wah-qua-sah, or "Iron Shirt."
Bo-yah-wah-to-yeh-be, or "Iron Mountain."
[illegible], or "Wolf's Name."
Ho-to-yo-koh-wot, or "Over the Buttes."
Pocha-naw-quoip, or "Buffalo Hump."
Ta-ba-yer-quoip, or "Horse's Back."
Queen-a-ho-vah, or "Eagle Drinking."
[illegible], or "Woman's Heart."
[illegible], or "One Bear."
Tipe-na-voe, or "Parted Lips."
[illegible], or "Dog Fat."
[illegible], or "Little Horn."
Hoo-weer, or "Go in the Woods."
Cear-chi-ne-ka, or "Standing Feather."
E-sin-nones-cu, or "Wolf's Name."
Kap-no-hone, or "Crows."

A TALK WITH CHEYENNE CHIEFS.

In the afternoon "Little Robe," "Minimiz," "Gray Beard" and "Sand Hill," Cheyenne Chiefs, made their appearance, and were fed and clothed by the Commissioners. They now encamped on the Medicine Lodge Creek. After supper they were taken to the office tent and talked to.

"White Robe" had missed Querriere, the messenger, but thought he might hurry up the Cheyennes a little. When he got back there would be something more definite. He thought that when the bands heard of the haste of the Commission, they might some way get in sooner. He, himself, intended to stay. The soldiers were all together, and no runners would leave. They were all coming in in a body. It had taken them longer to collect the nation than they thought. All the Chiefs had been busy since leaving the camp of Colonel Murphy. The Chiefs begged for delay. The people must see the great Chiefs sent from Washington to do them good. If necessary, one could be sent back immediately, if there were anything more to be said than the last runner bore.

The Chiefs were informed that the Commission would use its influence to induce the other tribes to remain. If they wanted to see all the Commissioners, they must come in within four days.

"Little Robe" replied that he had no doubt the Commissioners were in a hurry, and so were his people, since they had dropped off one day from the number usually occupied in making medicine. He had given his promise to the nation to represent the case, and had done so. His people wanted to see all together; but if they could not, why so be it.

"Black Kettle," also present, pledged his word that all would be in in six days. He knew the Chiefs on one side and the Commissioners on the other were right. Both sides—his people and the Commission—were coming nearer and nearer together, and soon they could shake hands.

"Little Robe" said that his people were fully satisfied. They had no doubts. They wanted to embrace the Commission and make a lasting peace.

The Commissioners simply replied that they were glad to see them, and wanted to know when their people would be in.

"Little Robe" said it might be four or five nights before his people could get in—not longer. They were in a hurry to come, but they had begun their ceremonies and must finish. He had been called on by the men of the nation, all in one village, to come as a delegate and state their wishes. They wished the Commission not to be in a hurry. They would prefer the other nations to be detained until they should come. They wanted a general talk, and to say something to them in the presence of the Commission.

From statements of the Chiefs made to other parties, it appears that it took them some time to agree upon the place and time for renewing the medicine for their arrows, &c. One day had been passed in this occupation, and it would, certainly, require two more. It is also said by them that they have definitely decided for peace, and have adopted and are discussing certain laws regulating their internal affairs and intended to protect the quiet that is to be.

The talk with the Apaches and Arapahoes will be held to-morrow.

Another Case of Child Whipping in Cambridge, Mass.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 22.

Another case of girl flogging occurred in the Dana Primary School on Central street yesterday. The victim is Margaret Lynch, nine years old, a daughter of Daniel Lynch, and the teacher who inflicted the punishment is a Miss Doe, who came from Salem a few days ago, highly recommended as capable of controlling a "hard school" by persuasive rather than by harsh measures. She has not yet been confirmed as a permanent teacher by the committee. According to the child's story, a companion had playfully slapped her, unobserved by the teacher, and she returned the compliment in a similar manner, being caught in the act; whereupon the woman proceeded to beat her over the shoulders with a heavy ruler, and did not stop until her back and left shoulder were rendered insensible to pain. The child went home from school as usual and complained to her parents, who brought her to the Second Police Station for the purpose of entering a suit. An examination of the pupil disclosed serious bruises upon the left shoulder, the skin of which had been broken in many places, and also the marks of the end of some heavy instrument on the right shoulder. A committee of the City Council was in session at the time, and the bruises were exhibited to them in the Clerk's office in the City Hall. The opinion of all present was that the punishment was brutal, and Mr. Lynch was advised to enter a complaint before Justice Ladd this morning. Several members of the School Committee becoming aware that the case was likely to be brought before the Police Court, called upon the father of the girl this morning, and requested him to suspend criminal proceedings against Miss Doe until the affair was investigated by them, a request that was at once acceded to by him.

A painful accident occurred in a chemist's shop in Lyons. Some sulphuric ether, an extremely inflammable fluid, was being distilled in the laboratory, and from certain defects in the apparatus, a considerable portion escaped and pervaded the apartment. One of the young men entering with a light was immediately wrapped in flame and dreadfully burnt, the flesh on his hands and face falling off in pieces at the slightest touch. The sufferer was taken to the hospital, where he soon after died.

WASHINGTON.

The Result of the Election in Virginia.

The National Charity.

Relief Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The returns from the Virginia election show that a convention has been called in that State, and that a majority of the delegates are to be classed with the Republican party. These being the facts, it is well enough to add a few words about that clause of General Schofield's election order which provided for a separation of the votes of whites and blacks. Something has been said respecting this provision in the papers—in private there has been a great deal of talk about it. If General Schofield's Republicanism had not been well known he would have been sharply censured for it—even as it is, I have heard it pretty strongly condemned in some quarters, and I believe I shall not err if I say that General Grant himself was not at first inclined to look upon the clause with favor. Plainly enough it served to keep up the caste and color feeling between races that must live together.

This provision, so obnoxious on its face, was inserted in the order with good intent. General Schofield, as I have reason to know, saw and carefully considered the objections that might be urged against it. He knew it would seem to some persons that he was needlessly pandering to the prejudices of ex-rebels, and to others that he was nurturing a class distinction which ought to be overthrown. There were grave reasons, however, why, in his judgment, these considerations should not be allowed to govern his action. The first necessity was to get a convention. The small majority by which it has been carried shows that there was ample reason for fearing that it might be defeated. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was advisable to take the best measures for getting out a full vote. Allow the whites and blacks to vote separately—that course would bring out many whites who might choose to stay at home if they had to cast their ballots with negroes. There was a better reason than this, however, for inserting the clause in the order. Congress will not merely inquire whether the constitution, submitted next spring by this convention, is of the right kind—it will also inquire whether the people of Virginia are yet ready for full restoration to the national councils. When it makes this inquiry General Schofield will present his poll lists, and show just how the whites and blacks of every precinct in the State voted on the question of calling a convention. They will make conclusive answer, for they will show how many voted against reconstruction—in other words, what proportion of the whites are now in rebellious attitude.

THE NATIONAL CHARITY.

Among the documents to be presented to Congress by the War Department in December, is the Freedmen's Bureau report of special relief to the South under the act of March 30, 1867.

You will recall that there was great destitution among all classes of inhabitants in the unreconstructed States last winter and spring. Private citizens and associations did much to relieve the suffering, but the cry for help was so urgent that it seemed advisable to make answer in a much larger way than could be done by individual effort and contribution. Senator Trumbull therefore reported a bill appropriating half a million of dollars, to be expended under the direction of General Howard. This passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House through the endeavors of Generals Logan, Schenck, Butler and half a dozen other gentlemen. After a long and acrimonious debate, in which Mr. Bingham was conspicuous on the side of charity, a compromise was effected on a bill empowering the Secretary of War to extend relief through the Freedmen's Bureau, from the funds already under General Howard's control, and this bill was accepted by the Senate, signed by the President, and thus became a law.

The Secretary immediately directed its execution at General Howard's hands, and it fell to the lot of Brigadier General Whittlesey to give it effect. How well the wise and liberal spirit of Congress and the North was shown and made available by General Whittlesey, let many thousands in the South bear witness. He at once put the machinery in operation; and through that and the cooperative action of private persons and associations, speedily carried corn and meat to a great number of famishing households.

The act was passed, as already stated, March 30, 1867, and operations thereunder ceased August 26, 1867. In these five months relief to the value of about $441,585 was extended. The money was apportioned as follows: Virginia, $12,248; North Carolina, $23,840; South Carolina, $104,780; Georgia, $125,000; Florida, $1,800; Alabama, $86,000; Mississippi, $83,000; Louisiana, $21,126; Arkansas, $12,000; Tennessee, $10,000; total, $441,585. This amount—I give the figures in round numbers—was transferred to the several States, and, though small portions of it were on hand at last dates, it is believed that every dollar of it has by this time been expended. In Tennessee the relief given was extended directly through the Commissary Department, and the Sub-Commissioner for that State yet had the money transferred to him. He must, however, pay the bills of the Commissary General when rendered, and he thinks the $10,000 apportioned will all be needed.

The supplies furnished were pork and corn. Of corn about 127,000 bushels were distributed, and of pork about 850,000 pounds. Though the order to close up the work was issued nearly two months ago, the returns have not yet all come in—those of last date, from sparsely settled counties and from agents not much accustomed to keeping accounts; and it is perhaps probable that the final footing of the reports will slightly increase the figures I have given.

It is not possible to tell just how many persons were relieved. The work extended through nearly half a year, and it is supposed that many individuals required aid for three or four months; others were helped for one or two months; many undoubtedly were supplied for but three or four weeks. Returns were made monthly—thus 35,000 persons are aggregated by the April reports, and 30,000 by those for June. Yet these figures do not give the actual number of individuals aided in either month. They show only that while there might have been 1,000 relieved April 10th, and 1,500 on the following day, and 1,200 on the 12th, the aggregate of the days for April is 35,000. This relief, however, might have reached 30,000 different persons. It was utterly impossible to keep count of the actual number of persons supplied—to do so would have required a separate book or page for each individual. With this explanation I may say that the aggregate of the returns for the several months is about 220,000 persons; and it is estimated that this figure represents something like 75,000 or 80,000 individuals—three-sevenths negroes and four-sevenths whites—to whom aid was at one time or another during the five months extended.

These figures are at most but an approximation; but the 127,600 bushels of corn and 850,000 pounds of pork distributed, is a tangible result easily comprehended.

ISRAEL.

The Financial Future.

BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I find in your paper of the 18th instant, a second communication from your correspondent, E. A., on the subject of resumption, in which he argues, as before, that we can return at once to the specie standard without injury to legitimate trade, because, as he truly states, the exchangeable value of commodities will be the same after the reduction of prices consequent upon resumption as before.

But he is obliged to assume that there is no considerable amount of obligations outstanding, due in the present inflated currency, and in this very vital point upon which the whole question turns it appears to me that he is mistaken, and therefore that he cannot persuade us who owe these debts to consent to his terms. He talks of "forcing us to" have the will "to resume." But in this I hope he is not serious, as no good could come of compulsion. On the contrary, where the majority of voters, whether West or East, are debtors, and interested against a reduction in prices for their property or labor, nothing can be more unwise than any attempt on the part of capitalists, who are in the minority, to use force in this direction.

I do not doubt that those who now owe debts payable in currency are willing to give to their creditors all that really belongs to them, as measured by the specie standard, and I believe we might resume at once, and without fear of a financial crisis, if the creditors, or those who assume to speak for them, as the New York *Tribune* does, would but show a disposition to meet the question on its true merits, without attempting to secure indemnification for losses sustained by our suspension.

Resumption, as "E. A." has said, will not change the value of our commodities, nor will it cause any necessity for the use of specie beyond what exists at present. Our creditors will require, as they do now, that we should supply them with the products of our labor at specie prices, and the only question is, whether they shall reduce the price of their claims against us to the same standard.

It must be sufficiently apparent that the true way to reduce our prices and the volume of our currency is to bring both down some thousands of millions of dollars to the specie rate, and this we can safely do by resumption, provided we declare that there shall be no violation of existing contracts.

In that case, old obligations made before suspension, or those made payable in specie since, will remain without change, while all which have been made since, payable in currency will be paid in gold or its equivalent, upon just the same terms as they could now.

Suppose I have purchased an estate or a stock of goods for $14,000, which cost me, unpaid at the date of [illegible]

Resumption reduces the price of my property to $10,000 in gold, and we claim for our debts to be reduced in proportion, so that the price of his paper should be reduced in proportion.

It does not appear reasonable that those who hold bank notes or legal tenders, or any other kind of paper or currency, for which they have paid only $100 in gold, should receive $140, as they certainly will, if the present policy is persisted in at Washington.

This policy, by converting obligations payable in currency, or gold at a premium, into those payable in gold at par, has already added a large sum unnecessarily to our public debt, which the laborers, and not the capitalists of our country, are to pay hereafter.

The debt will be paid, because we have the power and the will to do it. But we cannot afford to pay more than we should, nor can we believe that our creditors will endeavor to enhance the value of their claims upon us by unqualified resumption, such as E. A. recommends.

Both their interest and our own will be promoted by a more reasonable course, and we shall hope when Congress meets that wise counsels will prevail and measures at once be adopted to wipe out the stain of repudiation under which we now suffer.

D. W.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

General Grant for President—Chicago Reputation in the Quaker City—Journalism.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The great topic of speculation and comment in the East just now, not only in the newspapers but in the club-rooms and other private circles, is the chances of this or that candidate for the Presidency, and for the last few days the interest in the great game has been all-absorbing. The chief interest, however, is in observing the effect of the late elections on the different positions of the candidates. In this city, and indeed in this State, the party lost much caste by ignoring the soldier element in its nominations, to regain which meetings are now holding in every ward of the city, in every county of the State, in the interest of the nomination of General Grant. In fact the Grant excitement throughout the whole East is at high tide; newspapers in every direction are urging his name. General Hayes has pronounced him already nominated, and many are foolishly favoring the idea of "not even holding a convention," but simply taking for granted the nomination of "United States Grant." A less powerful but more surprising movement, resulting from the recent elections in Ohio and this State, than this general expression of the people in favor of the chief of our armies, is the remarkable change of front in Judge Chase. His denial, through "editorial friends," that he favors negro suffrage in the North, instead of having the effect intended by its author, has really decreased the number of his friends among those to whom alone the Chief Justice need look for support—the most radical of Radicals. Still it is not to be denied that Judge Chase holds some strong wires in his hands for the coming contest.

But a third candidate looms into considerable prominence in the East. Speaker Colfax has innumerable friends in every portion of the country, and is much more fortunate than Judge Chase in the scarcity of enemies. He is probably the most popular civilian in the nation, being now recognized as the leading champion of Congress. Mr. Colfax said in his New York speech of General Grant: "Of all men to whom we owe gratitude, he is the noblest and the greatest, uniting the pertinacity of Wellington with the dash of Napoleon, and his modesty is only equalled by his merit." General Grant has no warmer friend than Mr. Colfax, and I feel satisfied in writing, from my own knowledge, that nothing will induce Speaker Colfax to allow himself to come before the convention unless General Grant shall finally decide that it will be better for his country (and himself) that he remain where he is. The nomination of General Grant will only be made, it is believed, in the event that the intense Radical wing of the party should see fit to give him bitter opposition. He does not seek the Presidency, but said to Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, (I have it from the Judge's own mouth,) that "he would place himself in the hands of the people, who made him, and to whom he belongs, if they very generally demanded it," and if the people unanimously demand it, and he will cheerfully respond to the call, but he is not the man to press his claims against the general will.

CHICAGO'S REPUTATION.

As an old citizen of Chicago I have been much pained to discover a wide-spread feeling of distrust in the morality of the Garden City. I noticed this while in Virginia recently, and also in Cincinnati and other parts of Ohio, but was perfectly astonished to hear the remarks that are being made in regard to the character of the city at different places in the East. The people here seem to regard it as the chief hot-bed of crime in America. It has come to such a pass that if a low writer for the *Police Gazette*, or a still lower anecdote-mumbling tippler of a bar-room, wants a location for a particularly dastardly yarn, he names Chicago. Now I really believe this fishy odor of the city is doing it an injury, and many are led to shun the place from sheer timidity. Is there more crime in Chicago than elsewhere, or has the injury resulted from the vile habit of the *Times* to revel in, exaggerate, and capitalize the minutest incidents of the Police Courts? Let the press of Chicago which has been so potential in aiding the wonderful growth of the city, look into this, and as the city has a more wonderful, let none have a more honorable name.

THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia needs a TRIBUNE! How can it be that so large a body of so many intelligent Americans can live with no better intellectual breakfast than is afforded by the papers of this city? It is, to say the least, a mystery to him who holds this untrained pen. The only approach in character on the part of the journals of this place is with him who is the renowned proprietor of "two papers, both daily." But the truth is, after all, this city is no worse off than Baltimore and Boston. To find enterprise, ability, courage, foresight and Americanism in the press, you must go to New York or Chicago. And now, while speaking of the press, let me applaud its late representative in the West, for its deserved and magnanimous support of that gallant soldier, Osborne. "Let Allen keep his fifty thousand and General Osborne his broken arm." Ha! ha! wasn't that capital! That same Osborne is a college chum of your correspondent and a life-long friend, and speaking from an intimate knowledge of his private life and character, let me say that few men will be found more true to his principles than the gallant and kindly Tom.

F. D. C.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Woman Cuts the Throat of Her Two Children with a Razor, and then Attempts to Kill Herself, while Laboring Under a State of Mental Aberration.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Times, Oct. 24.

A week ago to-day there was committed in this county, five miles east of Sedalia, one of the most horrible and revolting tragedies we remember of recording. Between nine and ten o'clock Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, wife of Mr. Newton Norton, a respectable farmer who lives near Farmer City, procured a razor, and, while laboring under a state of mental aberration, took her two little girls, aged respectively one and three years, to the privy near the house and cut both their throats, almost severing their heads from their bodies, and causing instant death. Having done this, and, as she now says, not wishing to survive the awful deed, she attempted to take her own life by inflicting several gashes on her left arm and one very serious wound on her throat. The horrible sight was first discovered by Mrs. Sarah B. Norton, sister of the unfortunate woman, who called her brother at work near the house. Mr. Lamb forced the door open and found the two children both dead, and at first supposed his sister was dead also, but she afterwards gave signs of life.

What caused Mrs. Norton to commit this horrible deed is all, as yet, wrapped in mystery. No one of the family or neighbors can ever assign a probable reason for it. That she was partially insane at times there are good reasons for believing. She seemed to be impressed with the idea that her children were not "right," as she expressed it—that they were not like other people's children. She had often been found at the cradle of her younger child, weeping as though it was dangerously ill, and when questioned as to the cause of her distress, she would reply: "My children are not right—they are not like other children." Sometimes she would fancy that the head of the older child was large and express a fear that it would be an idiot. But the children were as bright and beautiful as any we ever saw. All the neighbors concur that they were even more than ordinarily sensible children.

Upon this subject alone, it is generally believed by her most intimate friends that Mrs. Norton was insane, and that her great desire was to get the children out of trouble. She seemed to realize now that it was an awful deed, and when asked why she did it, says, "I could not help it—I wanted to get my children out of trouble, and I wanted to go with them. Something forced me to do it."

It may be well to state that Mrs. Norton had made two previous attempts to take her life and the lives of her children—one in July last by attempting to drown herself in a pond, and one two nights previous to this tragedy by placing herself and children on the railroad track. When found by her husband she was sleeping on the track with her children on either side of her. She refused to go with him until she made him promise not to tell anyone about finding her there. She is now in a very critical condition, and her friends think she will recover. Yesterday morning she gave evidences of insanity.

The Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* throws some light upon General Grant's political opinions, by printing the following letter, written by him to General Logan while the latter was making radical speeches in Illinois in 1863:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 13, 1863.
Major General John A. Logan:

DEAR SIR: I send you ten days extension of leave, and will give you as many more as you require. I have read your speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are really doing more good there than you can possibly do while the army of your command is lying idle.

"Stay while you feel such good results are being effected by your labors, and I will extend your leave to cover your absence. In the meantime should any movement of your command be contemplated, I will notify you as early as possible. Yours truly,

"U. S. GRANT, Major General."

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, follows [illegible] Governor Bullock, [illegible] Thursday in November [illegible] now to be almost universally adopted as the day of this holiday.

NATIONAL TAXES.

An Essay on the Collection of the Revenue.

The Nature and Effect of a Tariff.

BY EDWARD ATKINSON.

[Continued.]

The greatest progress of a country will be secured by the application, on the part of the people, of the greatest number of hours of labor, consistent with health and education, to the production of raw materials, yielded by the soil or the mines, or in preparing such raw materials for use by the process called manufacturing. We may be sure that God has indicated the direction in which such labor can be expended with the best results, by giving to different countries different conditions of soil and climate; and that to interfere with the natural distribution of labor in accordance with those great laws, as has been done by all so-called protective legislation, is to cramp civilization and prevent the spread of Christianity throughout the world.

Commerce is the most effective agent of civilization, but protection, if carried to its legitimate result, would cause each nation to satisfy, as far as possible, all its desires within its own limits, and then there would be no foreign commerce.

COMMERCE AS A CIVILIZING AGENT.

To illustrate this point. The Kaffir of South Africa was formerly a savage warrior; he is now a peaceful shepherd in whom some of the desires of civilized life have been developed. How has this come about? By the desire of the civilized men of Europe and America for a kind of wool which the climate and soil of South Africa will produce. It happens that, upon the hills of South Africa, wool can be raised with no labor except that of the shepherd to tend the sheep and the annual shearing, but the wool is absolutely useless in that climate. On the other hand, wheat, tobacco, butter, cheese, iron-ware and tools cannot be raised or made there at all. What has happened from these conditions? The first settlers tempted the Kaffirs to become shepherds by offering them good bread, butter, cheese, iron, and other luxuries hitherto unknown to them, but yet real necessities for the full development of the manhood in them. Europe and America took the wool and gave the wheat.

But now the United States say, or rather Ohio says, we can raise all this wool. True; but instead of expending only the labor of a Kaffir who can do nothing else, we must build great barns to protect our sheep in our cold winter, we must employ farmers to raise hay and roots to feed them; and we must expend two days' labor of a civilized man, where the half-civilized Kaffir need expend but one—yet we ought to be protected in our labor: we, the educated, civilized men of Ohio and Vermont and Massachusetts need to be protected against that poor, half-civilized creature—we are afraid of him. God has given him more sunshine and a better position than ours, and, if he advances, we shall be degraded.

Suppose Europe were equally afraid of the poor Kaffir, and protected itself against his wool—what would become of it? No one would give him wheat or any other commodity for it; he cannot eat it or wear it, and it is the only thing he can raise. If he cannot sell it, he must cease work, cease progress, relapse into barbarism—all the missionaries in creation couldn't save him. Yet, if protection against the Kaffir's wool is good for America, it is good for Europe, and ought to be adopted. Is it not true, then, that the logical result of protection is to cramp civilization and check the spread of Christianity?

INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

But, says the advocate of protection, when driven from the prohibitive doctrine, we only want such incidental protection as will come from a revenue tariff. The answer is that there can be no such thing as protection in a true revenue tariff, because just so far as a tariff stimulates the home production of the commodity upon which the duty is imposed, just so far it prevents the importation of that commodity, and, therefore, it so far fails to yield revenue. A true revenue duty must always be at a rate less than the cost by which it will carry the cost of the commodity so high as to induce its production at home.

There can, it is true, be no tariff, except one that simply imposes duties on commodities which cannot be produced at all in the country which imposes it, without it affording some stimulus to the production of articles which could not otherwise be produced, and this is the protection incidental to a tariff. But it is a fault in the tariff as a revenue measure, and not a merit.

Take the case of the Kaffir's wool again. Ten cents' worth of wheat will buy of him a pound of wool. The Ohio farmer can furnish ten cents' worth of wheat, we will say, by one hour's labor; but a pound of wool will cost him two hours' labor, or twenty cents.

Now, if you put a duty of eight cents on the wool raised by the Kaffir, it will still come; as its total cost in the United States will still be only eighteen cents. The Ohio farmer will still make wheat to exchange for it, only we shall get less wool for the wheat; but, if you impose a duty which involves any incidental protection or any other kind of protection, it must be over ten cents, so as to raise the cost of the Kaffir wool to over twenty cents. Suppose you put the duty twelve cents, then the Ohio farmer is protected, and can make it for less than its cost plus the duty; the Ohio farmer gives up raising wheat, but expends twice the labor on wool; commerce with the Kaffir ceases; woollen cloths cost double; the government has no revenue; the civilized man has put his two hours' labor against the Kaffir's one, and by means of protection has won the game; the Kaffir relapses into barbarism, and that is the end of it; but is the civilized man any better off than he was before? He has now to pay a direct tax for the support of the government, and has less time to work it out than he had before. And this leads us to the second point, viz., that a tariff is a tax under another name, and that a tax of any kind can only be more or less of a burden upon those who pay it.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF A TARIFF?

I may be more stupid than other people, and, at the risk of being considered so, I must say that the common arguments used in regard to a tariff by the advocates of what is called protection to American industry, would lead an ignorant man to suppose that the government was conferring a great favor upon the people by making the commodities which they wish to purchase of foreigners cost them more than the foreigners are willing to sell them for.

The first question to be asked is, What is the object of a tariff? To which question I think very few men would make the one answer which is complete, viz., to raise a certain amount of money with which to pay the expenses of the government. Very many would qualify this answer by adding, "To raise money, and to develop the resources of the country." But let us look a little deeper. Would any nation impose a tariff of duties, if it had no expenses to meet, if it had no money to raise? The answer is simply, No; of course not. Why not, if by a tariff the resources of the country will be developed? Can any one reply to this?

Next let us examine into the nature of the expenses of government. They are, first, the support of the army and navy. Are they productive? No; all their purpose is war, which is destruction. Second, interest on the national debt. Is it productive? No; it represents only the destruction of capital caused by the late war. Third, the pension list and the expense of the civil service. Are they productive? Not at all; the pensioners are still representatives of the destruction of war, and the civil officers of the government, while necessary to give organization and protection to production, do not themselves add anything to the aggregate of material product, but simply consume a portion of it.

THE TARIFF A TAX ON EXPORTS.

All the material of war, and all the dwellings, food and clothing of the officers of the government, must therefore be provided by the labor of the people. "But," answers some one, (who is still in the state of haziness which obscured the vision of the writer for a long time,) "if all these expenses are paid by a tariff, how are they provided by the labor of the people?" Because all foreign commodities imported are the result of the labor of the people of foreign countries, for which we exchange commodities which are the result of the labor of our own people (two of our commodities or products being gold and silver); and, if the government adds to the cost of the foreign commodity by the imposition of a duty, it will take so much more of the home commodity to pay for it. Let us suppose that we can produce a given quantity of wheat with the expenditure of a less number of days' labor than are required in England, and England can produce a given quantity of iron with a less number of days' labor than are required in the United States; of course, we shall exchange wheat for iron. The government then imposes a duty upon iron, its object being to procure money for the payment of its expenses. If any revenue is expected from the duty on iron, it must represent less than the difference in the labor required in England to produce iron as compared with the labor required in the United States.

IRON AND WHEAT.

One of the greatest articles of production of Pennsylvania is wheat. The annual value of her wheat is more than the annual value of all her iron and its manufactures. In Pennsylvania nature has indicated that wheat and other grain would yield the largest result for the least labor, and that grain should be the chief product, until such time as the general supply had become so great as not to yield so large a return for the labor employed as would come from working her vast deposits of iron.

At the time Pennsylvania was settled, England had already established iron works, because nature had indicated iron as one of the natural products of England, by placing there large beds of coal and iron, and but a comparatively small area of arable land.

The farmer of Pennsylvania wants iron, which exists in its crude form under his own farm. England wants wheat. Let us suppose that, under the circumstances as they are in Pennsylvania, the farmer of Pennsylvania can produce a ton of wheat with twenty days' labor and a ton of iron with thirty days' labor, and let us suppose that, under the circumstances as they are in England, the Englishman can produce a ton of iron with twenty days' labor, but it takes him thirty days' to raise a ton of wheat.

The Englishman wants wheat, and the Pennsylvanian wants iron; exchange is free and the barter is made. It is not necessary to express the exchange in money. It is so many days' labor against so many days' labor. The desires of both are satisfied by an aggregate of forty days' labor, resulting in a ton of wheat and a ton of iron—each where it is wanted. The element of transportation may be omitted, as the same conditions apply to Canada and the United States, which are only divided by an imaginary line.

But now the government of the United States and claims a portion of the labor of the Pennsylvanian, say six days, and each day's labor is measured in Pennsylvania by one dollar. The government imposes a duty of six dollars on a ton of iron. But as the ton of iron would cost the Pennsylvanian thirty days' labor, or thirty dollars, he will still give twenty days to wheat, six days to the government, and import his iron. The Englishman will still expend twenty days on iron and exchange it for wheat.

The desire of the Pennsylvania farmer for iron, of the Englishman for wheat, and of the United States Government for six dollars, will all be satisfied by an aggregate of forty-six days' labor.

But the great iron resources of Pennsylvania are not protected; they must be developed, and government is induced to put a protective duty of $12 on a ton of iron; but $12 represents twelve days' labor for the Pennsylvanian, who wants iron, and therefore it is better for him to give thirty days to making a ton of iron, rather than twenty to wheat, and twelve to the tax. He does so, and gets his iron. The Englishman, having no market for his iron, and wanting wheat, must give thirty days to raising a ton of wheat. The desires of the Englishman and of the American are both met by an aggregate of sixty days' labor. But the United States has no revenue; it wants six dollars, but, having been deluded into imposing a protective tariff, it did not get it, and must now impose a direct tax on the Pennsylvanian equal to six days' labor. The three desires are therefore satisfied only by an aggregate of sixty-six days' labor.

To sum up:

The revenue tariff satisfied the three desires with	46 days.
The protective tariff, with	66 "
Waste of labor	20 days.

Disregarding all comity with the Englishman, the Pennsylvanian's desire is satisfied. And he pays $6 tax to the government,

under a revenue tariff, with	26 days.
Under the protective tariff, with	36 "
Waste of home labor	10 days.

Anyone who has read Professor Perry's admirable book will see that I owe this demonstration to him.

If we wish to understand how the great iron deposits of Pennsylvania would be developed in a natural manner, we have to take the case in a little different form. Suppose twenty men working one day can make a ton of wheat, and thirty men a ton of iron; with free trade, ten men have leisure—ten men are unemployed on wheat. Will they not be sure to be trying experiments on the iron which they want? Will they not slowly but surely learn the trade? But, if the whole thirty men are forced by protection into making iron without ever serving an apprenticeship at it, are they as likely to achieve success?

Let me suppose another extreme case: I am a farmer in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., understanding my business; and with one day's labor I can produce a bushel of wheat; in three days' time I, not having learned the trade well, can cobble together a pair of shoes with great waste of leather. On the other side of the river is a poor, ignorant cobbler sent out from England and placed upon a Canada farm; he can make my shoes in a day, but he requires three days to make a bushel of wheat wherewith to feed his family. Shall I not be protected against pauper labor? If I allow his shoes to cross the river shall I not be reduced to his level? Shall I ever learn shoemaking and become independent of these foreigners who flood us with their shoes, unless government compels me to employ three days of hard work on shoes, instead of two days of leisure in cutting up leather and trying to learn at my ease?

But suppose this cobbler moves one mile and comes into the United States—in what respect has his labor changed in its relation to mine? As a consumer he now pays a small portion of the United States taxes, which he must add to the price of the shoes he makes, in precisely the same manner as a moderate revenue duty would have been added to the price of the shoes if he had continued to make them in Canada; but do I any longer demand such a tax upon the shoes made by him as shall force me to make them myself? Far from it, I scout the idea of a heavy tax on shoes, and hasten to avail myself of the benefit of his cheap labor; yet in England or in Canada he was a pauper, or so near it as to be called so.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

To be consistent in the doctrine of protection to American labor, we should impose the very highest rate of duty in our schedule, upon the laborer, and not upon his product; we ought not to permit this flood of immigration; these immigrants can make a great many things which we can make ourselves. Let this duty by all means be ad valorem and on a home valuation, so that we may as far as possible exclude the most skilled and intelligent workmen; we don't want the result of their skill when it is exerted abroad, and we shall never prosper if they come here and prevent our attaining it ourselves.

There is danger in the abundance of things. We are flooded with foreign commodities—flooded with comforts and luxuries. Protect us, in order that we may labor; it is a privilege to labor; we want to work harder, to get what we consume, than our natural condition requires. Create an artificial scarcity, so that we may enjoy our full right to labor.

Is it the right to labor for which we should strive? Is labor the end? Is it not rather what labor will give us that we seek? And if we can get what we want with little labor, instead of much, do we regret it?

"INFANT MANUFACTURES."

"But," says the protectionist, "you will not establish manufactures unless they are protected in their infancy." I believe all baby-jumpers and other devices to aid or protect children in their efforts to walk have been discarded, as it has been found better that they should now and then have a tumble, and possibly one occasionally break its neck, rather than that all should grow up with weak legs, even though their legs should get as strong as they ever would have been by the time the children have become old men. And I believe the same process is healthy for infant manufactures as well as for infant children. The most firmly established manufactures in the United States are those which have never been protected to any extent,—such as the various manufactures of wood; of boots and shoes; of heavy machinery, such as locomotives; and, above all, of agricultural implements and tools, of clothing, of sewing machines, and so on, to the extent of the larger part of our home manufactures, some of which have grown up in spite of heavy duties on the raw materials of which they are composed. It may here be well to consider the meaning of the terms "raw materials" and "manufacturing."

"RAW MATERIALS."

In the common use of the words, raw materials are things which are produced mainly by hand or manual labor, and are therefore true manu-facturers; but which are changed into finished commodities, not by the hand, but really by machines. We are led to much confusion of ideas by this inaccurate use of words.

We call cotton a raw material, yet to the planter it is a finished commodity, produced by the hand labor of the cultivator of the field, and finished upon the cotton gin.

To the so-called manufacturer, the cotton comes from the gin as a raw material, and in the mill it becomes finished product, as cloth.

But, as cloth, it now goes to a real manufacturer, the seamstress, to whom the cloth is raw material, and who by hand cuts it and makes it into garments; and the garment is now a finished commodity.

But, as a garment, it goes to the farmer, to whom again it is a raw material, by means of which he is enabled to live in comfort, and without which he could not cultivate his farm. It does not cease to be a raw material and become a finished commodity until it is worn out; and then it becomes the raw material of the paper-maker, and may not reach its final end until it has printed upon it an essay "upon the Collection of Revenue," and is put away upon a library shelf.

In its course, whom shall we protect or give a bounty to?

The manufacturer of the raw cotton?
The manufacturer of the cloth?
The manufacturer of the garment?
The consumer of the garment?
The paper maker? or, finally,—
To the writer of an essay "upon the Collection of Revenue,"—who may, at this present moment, really need *personal protection* more than any other?

Shall we not rather seek to collect our revenue as impartially as possible, creating no artificial obstacles to commerce, and leaving each individual to work out his own material salvation, even as he works out his spiritual salvation?

[*To be Continued.*]

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

The Commercial Crisis in France and England—Interesting Correspondence.

From the London Times, Oct. 11.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication from the Rouen Chamber of Commerce was read, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the state of commercial and industrial affairs in England and France. A reply to this communication had been prepared. The annexed are the letter and the reply:

[Translation.]

ROUEN, Sept. 24.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, to the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool:

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE: The crisis which at the present moment presses in a most serious manner upon commerce and industry throughout a great part of France, gives lively solicitude to our Chamber of Commerce, which, in deploring the effects of this crisis, desires also to ascertain its causes and find the remedy.

Would you, therefore, be good enough, dear sir and colleague, to inform me whether commerce and industrial affairs are suffering in your country similarly to our own?

The new economical regime which has exercised its influence almost as much in foreign countries as in France, has established a sort of solidarity between the commercial and industrial enterprises of all nations in such wise that it seems impossible there should be prosperity in any country adjacent to that which should be passing through a crisis like that now prevailing in a part of France.

I shall therefore be extremely obliged if you will inform me what are the impressions of your own Chamber, and that of your country in general, upon the present state of industrial and commercial affairs.

AMAND LE MIRE.

REPLY.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th ult., stating that your Chamber are engaged in an inquiry into the causes and remedy for the crisis which at this moment presses most seriously upon the commerce and industry of a great part of France, and asking for information as to the state of the commerce and industry of our country.

I have laid your letter before the Council of this Chamber, and they have requested me to state that it is with the greatest pleasure they mark the growing solidarity, to which you refer, between all civilized nations, a solidarity, as they believe with you, directly owing to the increase of international commerce. Commerce being nothing more than an exchange of the superfluous products of one country for those of another, it is manifest that any change by prohibitive or so-called protective duties, the greater will be its amount, and the more complete will be reciprocal dependence, and community of interests. In this result our Chamber of Commerce find the surest guarantee for international peace and friendly relations.

Without a doubt, the commerce and industry of England are suffering like those of France, the suffering of the one reacting upon the other, and, to a certain extent, the same causes being common to both. These causes may be found:

1. In the American war, which, for four years, painfully straitened the supply of cotton, one of the most valuable of European imports, and considerably enhanced its price, thus reducing large populations dependent upon its manufacture to the greatest distress.

2. In the high duties which, under the delusive name of protection and independence of other nations, have been imposed by the United States tariff on many of the products of Europe, and more particularly of France and England, the effect of which is [illegible] from Europe. On this point it may be observed that there is but little consolation in the fact that while the tariff of the United States is highly injurious to other countries, it is [illegible] to the industry in the Southern States of the American Union.

3. In the continued uncertainty [illegible]

4. In the unsettled state of Europe, [illegible] an apprehension strengthened by the enormous military preparations everywhere notwithstanding specific assurances of governments. The dissolution of war [illegible] threatening the existence [illegible] diverted [illegible] The labor which not only [illegible] has added to accumulated wealth, [illegible] from its normal occupation to the detriment of the community at large. Europe [illegible] million soldiers, at an annual cost of £[illegible],000,000 sterling, (two thousand million francs.) Their reproductive employment would not only save this enormous expenditure, but largely add to accumulated wealth.

There are also causes more or less peculiar to each country, which have contributed to commercial depression, and which, perhaps, can be thoroughly understood at home. We may briefly enumerate a few which have operated in the United Kingdom:

1. Premature investment [illegible] in railway enterprises, which [illegible] and which by [illegible] to the shareholders.

2. The spirit of excessive speculation overtrading which has prevailed in this country especially of late years. Traders [illegible] their business to a disproportionate extent on borrowed capital, and, in the event of a depreciation in prices or pressure in the money market, compelled to suspend payment, and such suspensions are numerous that a general feeling of distrust which culminates in panic and disorganization of credit.

3. A reckless investment of capital in stock companies of every description, [illegible] which proved to be utterly worthless. [illegible] however, that the painful experience of the combined with an amendment of our limited liability act, passed during the late session of Parliament, will, to a large extent, prevent a recurrence of this evil.

4. The collapse of several large banking, [illegible] widely-spread suffering and uneasiness, [illegible] which prevailed among joint stock banks [illegible] the Bank of England employed its resources [illegible] banks, without taking the due security [illegible] character. These deposits [illegible] reserves of the bankers to whom they [illegible] in times of monetary pressure [illegible] be employed by the Bank of England.

5. The cause, by the rumored [illegible], two deficient harvests, which have [illegible] price of wheat by fully fifty per cent above the average of three previous years.

The remedy for our own peculiar evils we find in an enforced retrenchment of expenditure which will ever serve to find ruin to our [illegible] Already we see signs of improvement; home trade is better supported. With the return of confidence will come healthy enterprise, [illegible] needful to the vigorous life of commercial and manufacturing nations. Our prosperity is [illegible] great, not only in our own resources, [illegible] no exclusive privilege of protection, [illegible] capital into unnatural employment. [illegible] [illegible] industry are self-reliant, and [illegible] [illegible] which they now must spring from the [illegible] from the causes of commercial depression [illegible] to Europe at large we have already [illegible] vicious measures, those exclusively of a [illegible] character.

As to the remedies for those enumerated, [illegible] may be safely left to time and the elevation of modern civilization. Others will be found in the general reduction of armaments sufficient to dispel all apprehensions of aggressive war.

Finally, a remedy, as we believe, is to be found in the universal adoption of the principle of free trade, and this remedy will aid the operation of all others. When commerce between all countries is as free as it now is between the counties and provinces of the same country, one of the causes of depression in one will be felt [illegible] continued prosperity in other. Mutual dependence will result in mutual respect, and [illegible] in mutual forbearance; and thus nations [illegible] bitions of the glories of war will find adequate [illegible] penetration in those of peace.

England has set an example of emancipation, so far as her own ports are concerned, but she never reap the full benefit of her policy till her example is followed by other nations. France has taken the first step in its adoption with signal success. How soon will the advance to the complete realization?

We are deeply sensible of the value of your liberalism, and shall feel happy if we in any [illegible] in any way to assist you in the course [illegible] you have undertaken of finding a remedy for [illegible] evils which we, in common with you, [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible],
President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

A Wife Seeks Separation from Her Husband on Account of Danger to Her Soul.

From the New York World, Oct. 2[illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before [illegible] Sutherland.—Abby P. Stowell vs. [illegible] Stowell.—The plaintiff seeks a limited divorce, a mensa et thoro, from her husband, [illegible] under the last clause of the statute which allows divorces for "cruel and inhuman treatment," for "such conduct as renders it improper for the wife to live with her husband." It [illegible] the lady, in stating her grievances, alleges [illegible] the complaint, said they did not claim [illegible] on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment" in the ordinary sense of the words; [illegible] [illegible] that defendant had beaten her, [illegible] flicted bodily pain; but there [illegible] [illegible] follies or superstitions by which the [illegible] endangered her. For the sake of [illegible] honor thereby, they alleged that the [illegible] corrupt men and women in his house, [illegible] brought spiritual mediums there, who [illegible] at first, little by little, to destroy her [illegible] in the Bible, and her faith in [illegible] chastity; that he brought a woman to [illegible] with whom his wife did sympathize, [illegible] woman persisted in telling vulgar stories [illegible] in her presence, so that she was finally compelled to leave the room; that he [illegible] her to play cards with men he brought [illegible] that they and her husband urged her to [illegible] spiritual medium, and to allow herself to [illegible] under spiritual influence; that he brought [illegible] pack of cards saying, as he [illegible] "Here is a beautiful present I have brought [illegible]" to which she assented; but on holding them [illegible] to the light she saw obscene and naked [illegible] pictures; that he brought her obscene [illegible] books to read. One of the men whom he brought there asked her if women had improved since the time of Solomon, when there could be found one virtuous woman in a thousand. [illegible] her sister, for whom she had great affection, [illegible] to be married, he refused to allow her to go to the wedding, though the groom [illegible] just across the street, and though she [illegible] to travel, and on her knees [illegible] [illegible] that another sister was dying, and he consented [illegible] from her. The complaint closes with the statement that during her whole married life she had been subjected by defendant to petty [illegible] and annoyances which had rendered her life a burden. The case came up yesterday on a motion by defendant to strike out certain portions of the complaint, or to make the allegations more definite and certain.

Negotiations Between the English Government and Rome.

Two Irish papers, the Cork *Examiner* and Limerick *Reporter*, profess to have authority for stating the points discussed at the Synod of the Roman Catholic prelates in Dublin, and the conclusions arrived at by the prelates. The origin of the meeting is, they say, ascribed to inquiries addressed some months ago by the government, through Lord Stanley, to Cardinal Antonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Catholic prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy as a settlement of the church question. The Roman government transmitted what is spoken of as this "proposition" to Cardinal Cullen, who summoned the prelates to consider it and other questions. The questions submitted by the Cardinal to the bishops are said to have been—*First*, Whether they would accept a share in the present revenues of the Established Church. *Second*, Whether, in the event of the partition scheme being considered objectionable, a distinct and separate endowment would be accepted by the Catholic clergy. *Third*, Whether, in case the clergy should repudiate pecuniary endowments, they would receive an equivalent for the purposes suggested by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty—the "maintenance of churches and glebes." After long deliberation, it is said, these propositions were each and all rejected, the third alone having received any support. The "overtures" to the government were thus, according to the announcement, answered negatively; and an opinion was further expressed that the revenues of the Irish Church "should be appropriated for the relief of the poor in Ireland." It is added that the subject of Irish university education was fully discussed, and that a small minority of the Bishops were disposed to accept another arrangement to the chartering and endowment of the Catholic University, which, previous to the discussion of Mr. Gladstone on Trinity College, Dublin, were in the form of the unanimous claim of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. No document has yet been issued by the prelates indicating their views on any of these matters.

An Interesting Relic—General Washington's Watch.

From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 23.

We were yesterday permitted to see what is believed by Bushrod Johnson to [illegible] what is believed to be the timepiece used by no less a personage than General Washington. It was "captured" by a Federal officer or soldier in the city of Washington, some time [illegible] the war, and subsequently came into possession of the late Major W. H. Polk, of this State. Before his decease, Major Polk requested that the watch be returned to the Washington family. It was believed that the object could be best effected through General Robert E. Lee, and he was informed of the circumstances connected with this invaluable memento of the Father of his Country. General Lee, in his letter in reply, wrote that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of those properly entitled to the watch. In a subsequent letter, however, to General Johnson, he states that he would communicate with the family and make all the necessary facts. Mrs. James K. Polk, of this city, to whom the relic was bequeathed by the widow of Major Polk, has kindly placed it in the hands of General Johnson, who will forward it at once to General Lee. The time-piece in question, to which so much historical interest naturally attaches, is, of course, quite antiquated in design. It is of the pattern so popular with our forefathers, styled by their irreverent descendants a "bull's eye." On the back is neatly engraved the initials "G. W." The quality of the gold is remarkably fine, and the case is worn thin by long usage. Unlike the watches of our modern watches, the minute hand makes the complete circuit of the dial while the hour hand traverses a space just as large as is allotted by our watches for the busy little index which marks the seconds. The names of "Andrew & [illegible], Lancaster," show from whence the watch came, and the number, "1097," that it was no mean business in their line. The watch—this watch of George Washington—is, indeed, a suggestive one, but we spare our readers.

The Three Per Cent Certificates Held for the National Banks.

The following letter from the Acting Controller of the Currency, in response to an inquiry from the President of a Boston National Bank, is republished, *as important relative to the reserve required by the banks having been made in the transmission by telegraph to the New York press*:

WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible]

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th [illegible] ceived, inquiring what portion of the [illegible] cent certificates are available as a reserve [illegible] National Banks. The act of March 2, 1867, authorizing the issue of three per cent certificates, [illegible] their use as a part of the reserve of the National Banks, also provides "that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of the [illegible] sist of lawful money of the United States [illegible] country banks are required to have a reserve [illegible] per cent of the circulation and [illegible] of which must be [illegible] money, and three-fifths [illegible] may be in three per cent certificates [illegible] cash deposits with the banks [illegible] selected by the bank. While those [illegible] of the other cities designated in section 31 of the National Currency Act, are required to [illegible] serve of twenty-five per cent [illegible] and deposits, two-fifths of which [illegible] ful money, and three-fifths [illegible] ey may be in [illegible] and the remaining [illegible] per cent certificates. I am, very respectfully, [illegible]

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

BOSTON.

The Political Campaign and the Liquor Question.

Public Improvements.

New Church, New Statues, New Theatres, and a New Post Office.

Literary, Dramatic and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We are having a very curious and exceptional election canvass here, the result of which it would be difficult to predict with exactness. Not a word is said by the opposition to the Republican majority about the President's policy, about the errors of Congress, about national issues in any way; in fact hardly anything is said publicly at all. The remnant of the Democracy keeps quiet for one season, its allies of the secret [illegible] law organization hold their tongues for another season, and the Republicans themselves say little because there is little to provoke them to speech. Thus we are on the eve of an election with no mass meetings, no ratification meetings in Faneuil Hall, no partisan orators perambulating the State; and yet there are abundant signs that the campaign is a spirited one, and that the most energetic efforts are being made to reduce the vast majority which has been the pride of the Republican party here for so many years. The P. L. L.'s, secret as their operations must essentially be, do not hesitate to boast of their purposes and their powers; and some of the stories which their leaders tell of the astonishing results to be achieved on election day are so prodigious that it is natural to think that under so much smoke there must be some fire. Certainly their lodges are organizing with speed in the rural towns, and increasing in strength in the cities. Many of them, however, continue to work inside the Republican party, and where they succeed in carrying the caucuses of that organization, it is reasonable to suppose that their members will not give their votes to the Democracy. In such a mixed condition of affairs, it is natural that many intricate ethical questions should arise as to the comparative claims of local and national issues, and that license law Republicans, and prohibitory law Democrats—if such creatures exist should be puzzled where to cast or how to divide their votes. Senator Wilson is said to have declared that if, in the election of a member of the Legislature in his town, the choice should be presented between a Republican favoring a license law and a Democrat committed to prohibition, he should cast his vote for the Democrat, deeming local questions in such a case paramount. Naturally such an example in a man so prominent and usually so steady in party harness as Mr. Wilson, has its weight with others, and many Republicans who favor a license law will consider themselves justified in breaking through party trammels and voting the whole Adams ticket. Nothing is more apparent than that the whole question of Johnsonism and reconstruction is ignored by those who take this course, and that any diminution in the regular majority this fall will be due to such considerations, and not to any modification of opinion on the great issues of the day.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The finest church now in Boston, in most respects, is that to be dedicated next week, erected on the Back Bay lands by one of our leading orthodox Congregational societies—Dr. Todd's. Though so far completed that services are henceforth to be held in it, the spire will not reach its final height of 235 feet until next summer, and will hardly reach the belfry story this year. The church itself, which is founded on piles—is built of stone of various colors, and is in the ornamental Gothic style of architecture. The interior shows simplicity, and is in the most gorgeous style of ornament. It seats over twelve hundred persons, and has no galleries. Workmen have already begun to prepare for the fountain which the gift of a private citizen, Mr. Thomas Lee, is to place in the Public garden, with an elaborate group of statuary commemorating the discovery of etherization.

Story's statue of Everett is here, but the arrangements for its exhibition and dedication seem to hang fire, and no date is definitely fixed.

The new theatre, Selwyn's, is coming rapidly out of the chaos which precedes construction. The carpenters listen every day to the strains of the orchestra, the musicians having been engaged to begin the season several weeks ago, refusing to accept any compromise on account of builders' delays, on the matter of salary, and so being kept in rehearsal regularly to satisfy the manager's sense of justice.

The State House is also enveloped in scaffolding, thoroughly uninhabitable at present, but progressing towards material improvement. The dome has received a new color, more in harmony with the rest of the edifice than its old homely buff.

The Postmaster General has paid us a visit, and has kindly decided on a site for the new Post Office, which has so long been a vexed question. It is to be on Devonshire street, and will displace an old hostelry called the Julien House, which from its looks should be one of the oldest buildings in Boston. Several other buildings will have to be destroyed to furnish room enough for the requirements of the Post Office, and it will be many months yet before the structure can be completed, including a widening of the street, and the removal contemplated.

A TROUBLESOME MINISTER.

Rev. Rowland Connor, whose heresy in the established church of Universalism and its consequences have occupied several paragraphs in my recent letters, is before the public again. The Universalist denomination has been holding a convention at Milford. The question came up of admitting Mr. Connor's seceded society to fellowship, it being now fully organized and meeting every Sunday with a full and thrifty congregation. Dr. Miner, the clergyman to whom the young minister proved so offensive as a colleague, was present to object, with all the power of his position as the acknowledged leader of the sect in New England. The young man was sharply cross-questioned as to his beliefs and unbeliefs, and finally his church was refused fellowship by a decided majority.

LITERARY MATTERS.

The story which Mr. Dickens is writing for publication exclusively in this country is understood to be a juvenile tale, entitled "A Holiday Romance," to appear in *Our Young Folks*, and to run through four numbers of that periodical. It will be illustrated, of course, and will not be commenced immediately.

Mr. Dickens is to arrive in this country the first week in November, and will begin his readings almost immediately.

Miss Muloch is also writing for Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' successful juvenile monthly.

Mr. James Parton has been giving his attention to Pittsburgh, and his pen-portrait of that smoky city is to appear in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Boston publisher of Rev. Robert Collyer's book, "Nature and Life," reports a sale of five thousand copies.

Mrs. Stowe's embryo novel has a name, though it is not to be ready for the printer this year. It is to be called "Old-Town Folks," unless the author changes her mind or thinks of something better.

Rev. Wm. R. Alger is engaged on his new book, "The Friendships of Women."

The works of Gustave Doré are to be republished, as they may be in the absence of an international copyright, by the publication of photographic copies of some of his best pictures—"The Wandering Jew" series coming first.

Artemus Ward's most recent letters are to be republished here in a volume, entitled, "Ekkoes from Kentucky," and illustrated by Nast. Forty thousand copies of his previous book are sold already.

Mr. John S. C. Abbott has nearly finished his Life of Napoleon III., for which he sought material in a memorable interview with the Emperor himself. It is to be issued by a Boston house for subscription sale.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Forrest is rapidly running the round of his characters in the Continental Theatre with good houses, although he has insisted on an increase in the prices of admission beyond the opera standard, $1.50. His statue, by Thomas Ball, is soon to be removed to New York for exhibition.

Sporting circles have had a slight sensation in the race between the famous twenty-mile stallion "Captain McGowan" and a Chicago trotter, the man matched to run five miles while the horse trotted twice the distance. The man kept up his time well at first, but not being in good physical condition, was defeated at the end of the third mile. The horse did the whole distance in only a few seconds over thirty minutes.

The *Daily Voice*, a small daily paper advocating the eight-hour movement, which has been in existence ever since the printers' strike here, several years ago, died last week. Its life has been very precariously supported for several months past, chiefly on the contributions of those devoted to the movements it supported.

REVERE.

Extensive Sale of Mill Property.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Oct. 2[illegible].

On Monday, the 21st, was the largest sale of the Globe Steam Cotton Mills [illegible] the largest sale of mill property ever made in this [illegible] The property consisted of the factory, [illegible] by three hundred and five feet, with one [illegible] engine and boiler house connected, store, [illegible] by seventy feet, [illegible] by one hundred and twenty [illegible] counting-room, smithery and [illegible] all of brick, built in [illegible] substantial manner, and [illegible] cated for the mass for which [illegible] signed. With the factory [illegible] the shafting, gearing and [illegible] ning order. Besides this there [illegible] able property, merchandise [illegible] mill, and three dwelling houses [illegible] to the corporation. The [illegible] sale was large, though the [illegible] to come from one party. The [illegible] knocked off to parties of [illegible] at $115,000, and the other property [illegible] Rice & Poor, of New York [illegible] terested in the mill purchase [illegible] been the selling agents of the [illegible]

It was stated that the President [illegible] poration, C. H. Coffin, that the [illegible] cost $400,000. All the property [illegible] paid very little. There have [illegible] two years of operations [illegible] dends, and the whole amount [illegible] but $150,000, and now the [illegible] amounted to only $125,000, [illegible] about cover the debts, leaving [illegible] total loss to the holders. [illegible] property and interest that [illegible] have paid would be a very [illegible] cances of this are known, [illegible] repeated.

Where They Stand.

THREE COPPERHEAD [illegible]

From the New York Tribune.

I.

The following letter from a [illegible] cratic politician in Connecticut on the death of Mr. Horton, [illegible] tors of the *Old Guard* and [illegible] shows that the infamous [illegible] publications are fully accepted [illegible] and bearers of the party:

HARTFORD, [illegible]

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, Esq.—My [illegible] heard with deep sorrow of the death of our friend, Mr. Horton, of the *Day Book* upon me suddenly, and with a feeling [illegible] the lamented deceased you have [illegible] inquire. Our departed friend was [illegible] editor of a journal—we know him [illegible] We found in his *Day Book* the [illegible] needed to guide us in the way [illegible] He saw clearly from the beginning [illegible] as waged by the Radicals, was [illegible] of the white man's government, [illegible] battled against it [illegible] petit-m that is now established [illegible] the elevation of the African [illegible] probable danger of making the [illegible] Dominion, fully confirms the [illegible] of the course of the *Day Book*. [illegible] [illegible] had been spared still late [illegible] we suggest [illegible] now to avert the [illegible] threaten to utterly overthrow [illegible] worth preserving in the once [illegible] Republic. Being taken from us [illegible]

II.

"The cause upheld by [illegible]" says a Democratic publication [illegible] city, "is the cause of God, [illegible] can civilization, while that [illegible] ham Lincoln is the most [illegible] and monstrous that ever [illegible] outraged earth since time [illegible] Democrats would nominate [illegible] dent if they dared.

III.

Anybody who wants to see [illegible] in all its naked deformity, [illegible] the *Old Guard*, a monthly [illegible] if not the most prominent, [illegible] the most outspoken organ of [illegible] last number has a parallel between Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, from [illegible] specimen:

"Abraham Lincoln was, without [illegible] fatal man that ever lived upon [illegible] four brief years did more [illegible] the worst man that ever lived [illegible] life time. The cause he led [illegible] impious, and sinful that [illegible] employed were the grossest, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] On the contrary, [illegible] [illegible] cause led by Jefferson Davis [illegible] most beneficent, just, and [illegible] men ever battled for on the [illegible] employed were the grandest, [illegible] chivalrous ever witnessed in [illegible]

How [illegible] a party which [illegible] pie [illegible] for the support of [illegible] and sailors who fought [illegible] Abraham Lincoln led?

The Sunday Question.

In a late discourse on this [illegible] Francisco, Rev. Mr. Stebbins [illegible] distinguished clergymen on the [illegible] took for his text, "Therefore the [illegible] is Lord also of the Sabbath." [illegible] [illegible]

Death of a Famous Cook.

From the New Orleans Times.

Boudro is dead! The prince [illegible] [illegible], quietly passed away [illegible] living and crossed the dark river, [illegible] us hope, his spirit may be at rest. [illegible] citizens but remembers Boudro, [illegible] cooking? What visions of [illegible] up to us as we write of him! [illegible] that "we ne'er shall look [illegible] again!" Boudro's fame was [illegible] this State or this country. [illegible] cures in Europe—such men as [illegible] George Peabody, both of whom [illegible] Lake End—who pronounced [illegible] ed. by any trans-Atlantic cook. [illegible] five years Boudro has been [illegible] the Lake End, first in the [illegible] of cook, and then as head of [illegible] Boudro Restaurant, where [illegible] reputation which a Soyer or [illegible] envy. We assert, without [illegible] tradition, that no other [illegible] arrived at such perfection in [illegible] ing fish. Pompano were not [illegible] out Boudro cooked it. [illegible] tasteless unless seasoned by [illegible] was no pleasanter place to [illegible] day than at his delightful [illegible] the lake, where the waters of [illegible] washed almost up to the very [illegible] cool breeze, fresh from the Gulf, [illegible] vigorating influence, giving one [illegible] appetite for the delicate dishes [illegible] jovial and kind-hearted host [illegible] for those who were [illegible] Boudro was something [illegible] a genial host and [illegible] cuisine; he was passionately fond [illegible] and his large garden was well [illegible] the choicest plants. He never [illegible] ing his residence and restaurant, [illegible] united. Twice they were swept [illegible] by storm and once by fire; but, [illegible] ergy which characterized him [illegible] in both instances immediately [illegible] upon the ruins, each time [illegible] more inviting and attractive.

What American Girls Say About Kissing.

The varied emotions excited by [illegible] dies in leading cities, along the [illegible] Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are [illegible] stolen from their sweet lips, are [illegible] something like the following: [illegible] Boston girl says (with an assumed [illegible] dignation)—"Sir, I declare such an [illegible] that is beyond all bounds of [illegible] gentlemanly manners. I [illegible]" by another which isn't resisted [illegible] The New York girl says [illegible] Mr. Brown, your conduct is [illegible] familiar, it not indeed. I've half a [illegible] ask what you take me for!" [illegible] Brown is that he takes her for [illegible] nice and sweet, and a sharp [illegible] ensues. The Buffalo girl says, [illegible] positiveness of manner, but [illegible] marked insincerity—"Wretch, [illegible] that right back; I wouldn't [illegible] world." She not only don't [illegible] she wants, double principal and [illegible] The Philadelphia girl says: [illegible] that's dreadful, ain't you [illegible] done it if I had been looking [illegible] deed!" but she makes it [illegible] to look. The Baltimore girl [illegible] peat the insult if you dare, sir," [illegible] her face that if he dare [illegible] often. The Washington girl [illegible] "You've been and gone and [illegible] now you; now cipher out how much [illegible] feel, and calculate when you [illegible] chance." The Chicago girl [illegible] found your impudence, do you [illegible] New Yorker? I'd have you know [illegible] spice of danger in that little [illegible] only danger she apprehends is [illegible] out and come again. The [illegible] says: "Did you ever, no, I never [illegible] are perfect monsters." Advice [illegible] dignation, but is assuaged by [illegible] of the old dose. The Louisville [illegible] "You've done it sure and well. [illegible] any more of the same sort, [illegible] self. If you can stand it, I can [illegible] trois girl says: "Miss Jerusalem [illegible] naughty, fanny mia. Better you [illegible] how you take one, two, four, [illegible] mine goot mother comes." [illegible] girl says: "Oh, go along with [illegible] sense; you ought to be [illegible] You can't do it again." She [illegible] and it is done again several times.

[illegible]

By the Englishman will still export twenty days on iron and exchange it for wheat.

Waste of the Pennsylvania farmer's labor, of the Englishman for wheat, and of the United States Government for six dollars, will all be satisfied by an aggregate of forty-six days' labor.

But the great iron resources of Pennsylvania are not protected; they must be developed, and government is induced to put a protective duty of $10 on a ton of iron; but now the Pennsylvanian, who wants iron, and therefore has to give thirty days to wheat, and twelve to the tax. He does so, and gets his iron. The Englishman, having no market for his iron, and wanting wheat, must give thirty days to raising a ton of wheat. The desires of the Englishman and of the American are both met by an aggregate of sixty days' labor. But the United States has no revenue; it wants six dollars, but, having been deluded into imposing a protective tariff, it did not get it, and must now impose a direct tax on the Pennsylvanian equal to six days' labor. The three desires are thus satisfied only by an aggregate of sixty-six days' labor.

To sum up:

The revenue tariff satisfied the three desires with	46 days.
The protective tariff, with	66 "
Waste of labor	20 days.

Disregarding all comity with the Englishman, the Pennsylvanian's desire is satisfied. And he pays $6 tax to the government,

under a revenue tariff, with	36 days.
Under the protective tariff, with	46 "
Waste of home labor	10 days.

Anyone who has read Professor Perry's admirable book will see that I owe this demonstration to him.

If we wish to understand how the great iron deposits of Pennsylvania would be developed in a natural manner, we have to take the case in a little different form. Suppose twenty men working one day can make a ton of wheat, and thirty men a ton of iron; with free trade, ten men have leisure—ten men are unemployed on wheat. Will they not be sure to be trying experiments on the iron which they want? Will they not slowly but surely learn the trade? But, if the whole thirty men are forced by protection into making iron without ever serving an apprenticeship at it, are they as likely to make a success?

Let me suppose another extreme case: I am a farmer in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and understanding my business; and with one day's labor I can produce a bushel of wheat; in three days' time I, not having learned the trade well, can cobble together a pair of shoes with great waste of leather. On the other hand, the shoe is a poor, ignorant cobbler contract from England and placed upon a Canadian farm; he can make my shoes in a day, but he requires three days to make a bushel of wheat wherewith to feed his family. Shall I not be protected against pauper labor? If I allow his shoes to cross the river shall I not be reduced to his level? Shall I ever learn shoemaking and become independent of those foreigners who feed us with their shoes, unless government compels me to employ three days of hard work on shoes, instead of two days of leisure in cutting up leather and learning to learn at my ease?

But suppose this cobbler moves one mile and comes into the United States—in what respect has his labor changed in its relation to mine? As a consumer he now pays a small portion of the United States taxes, which he must add to the price of the shoes he makes, in precisely the same manner as a moderate revenue duty would have been added to the price of the shoes if he had continued to make them in Canada; but do I any longer think such a tax upon the shoes made by him as shall force me to make them myself? Far from it, I scout the idea of a heavy tax on shoes, and hasten to avail myself of the benefit of his cheap labor; yet in England or in Canada he was a pauper, or so it is called.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

To be consistent in the doctrine of protection to American labor, we should impose the very highest rate of duty in our schedule, upon labor, and not upon its product; we ought not to permit this flood of immigration; those immigrants can make a great many things which we can make ourselves. Let this duty by all means be as severe as for a home valuation, so that we may as far as possible exclude the most skilled and industrious workmen; we don't want the result of their skill when it is exerted abroad, and we can do without it ourselves.

There is danger in the abundance of things. We are flooded with foreign commodities—flooded with comforts and luxuries. Protect us, in order that we may labor; it is a privilege to labor; we want to work harder, to get what we consume, than our natural condition requires. Create an artificial scarcity, so that we may enjoy our right to labor.

Is this the labor for which we should strive? Is labor the end? Is it not rather that labor will give us that we seek? And if we can get what we want with little labor, instead of much, do we regret it?

"INFANT MANUFACTURES."

"But," says the protectionist, "you will never establish manufactures unless they are protected in their infancy." I believe all such bumpers and other devices to aid or support children in their efforts to walk have been abandoned, as it has been found better that they should now and then have a tumble, and possibly one occasionally break its neck, rather than that all should grow up with weak legs, even though their progress should be as strong as they ever would have been by the time the children have become old men. And I believe the same process is healthy for infant manufactures as well as for infant children. The most firmly established manufactures in the United States are those which have never been protected to any extent,—such as the various manufactures of wood; of boots and shoes; of heavy machinery, such as locomotives, and, above all, of agricultural implements and tools, of clothing, of sewing machines, and so on, to the extent of the larger part of our home manufactures, some of which have grown up in spite of heavy duties on the raw materials of which they are composed. It may be well to consider the meaning of the terms "raw materials" and "manufacturing."

"RAW MATERIALS."

In the common use of the words, raw materials are things which are produced mainly by hand or unskilled labor, and which are changed into finished commodities, but which are changed into finished commodities, not by the hand, but mainly by machines. We are subject to much confusion of ideas by this inaccurate use of words.

We call cotton a raw material, yet to the grower it is a finished commodity, produced by the hand labor of the cultivator of the field, and by machinery in the cotton gin. To the so-called manufacturer, the cotton comes from the gin as a raw material, and in the mill it becomes a finished product, as cloth.

But, as cloth, it now goes to a real manufacturer—the seamstress, to whom the cloth is raw material, and who by hand cuts it and makes it into garments; and the garment is again a raw material.

But, to a garment, it goes to the farmer, to whom again it is a raw material, by means of which he is enabled to live in comfort, and without which he could not cultivate his farm. It does not cease to be a raw material and become a dead-end commodity until it is worn out; and then it becomes the raw material of the paper-maker, and may not reach its final end until it has printed upon it an essay "upon the Collection of Revenue," and be put away upon a library shelf.

In this course, whom shall we protect or give a bounty to?

The manufacturer of the raw cotton?

The [illegible] of the cloth?

The manufacturer of the garment?

The consumer of the garment?

The paper maker? or, finally,—

To the writer of an essay "upon the Collection of Revenue,"—who may, at this present moment, really need personal protection more than any other?

Shall we not rather seek to collect our revenue as impartially as possible, creating no artificial obstacles to commerce, and leaving each individual to work out his own material salvation, even as he works out a spiritual salvation?

(To be Continued.)

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

The Commercial Crisis in France and England—Interesting Correspondence.

From the London Times, Oct. 11.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication from the Rouen Chambers of Commerce was read, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the state of commercial and industrial affairs in England and France. A reply to this communication had been prepared. The annexed are the letter and the reply:

[Translation.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMAND LE MIRE.

REPLY.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the United States is highly interesting [illegible]

[illegible]

There are also causes more or less peculiar to each country, which have contributed to the general depression, and which, perhaps, may be thoroughly understood at home. We would briefly enumerate a few which have operated in the United Kingdom:

1. Premature investment in [illegible] railway enterprises which do not [illegible] for many years will not, bring to any [illegible]

2. The spirit of excessive speculation and overtrading which has prevailed in this country, especially of late years.

3. A reckless investment of capital in joint stock companies of every description [illegible]

4. The collapse of several banks [illegible]

5. The causes now enumerated [illegible] two deficient harvests, which have [illegible] the average of three previous years.

The remedy for our own [illegible]

As to the remedies for those enumerated, it may be safely left to time and the elastic energy of modern civilization. Others will be found in general reduction of armaments sufficient to dispel all apprehension of aggressive war.

Finally, a remedy, as we believe, is to be found in the universal adoption of the principle of free trade, and this remedy will aid the operation of all others. When commerce between different countries is as free as it now is between different parts of the same country, each [illegible]

England has set an example of entire free trade so far as her own ports are concerned, but she will never reap the full benefit of her policy till her example is followed by other nations. France has taken the first step to its adoption with signal success. How soon will the advance to a complete realization?

We are deeply sensible of the value of your liberal [illegible], and shall feel happy in any way to assist you in the same [illegible]

CHARLES MC. RAWLINS, Jr., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

A Wife Seeks Separation from her Husband on Account of Danger to Her Soul.

From the New York World, Oct. 26.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Sutherland.—Abby P. Stowell vs. Samuel Stowell. The plaintiff seeks a limited divorce [illegible]

[illegible]

Negotiations Between the English Government and Rome.

Two Irish papers, the Cork Examiner and the Limerick Reporter, profess to have authority for stating the points discussed at the late Synod of the Roman Catholic prelates in Dublin, and the conclusions arrived at regarding them. The origin of the meeting is, first, all, ascribed to "inquiries addressed a few months ago by the Government, through Lord Stanley, to Cardinal Antonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Irish prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy as a solution of the church question." [illegible]

An Interesting Relic—General Washington's Watch.

From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 12.

We were [illegible] permitted [illegible] Bushrod Johnson [illegible] to be the timepiece used by [illegible] General Washington. It was [illegible] the war, and subsequently came into the possession of the late Major W. H. Polk, of this State. [illegible]

The Three Per Cent Certificate Haul for the National Banks.

The following letter from the Acting Comptroller of the Currency, in response to an inquiry from the President of a Boston National Bank, is republished [illegible]

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant is received, [illegible]

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

BOSTON.

The Political Campaign and the Liquor Question.

Public Improvements.

A New Church, New Statues, New Theatres, and a New Post Office.

Literary, Dramatic and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We are having a very curious and exceptional election canvass here, the result of which it would be difficult to predict with confidence. Not a word is said by the opponents to the Republican majority about the President's policy, about the errors of Congress, about national issues in any way; in fact nothing is said publicly at all. The remnant of the Democracy keeps quiet for the season, its allies of the secret [illegible] organization hold their [illegible] for another season, and [illegible] Republicans themselves say little [illegible] there is little to provoke them [illegible] Thus we are on the eve of an election with no mass meetings, no rallies, [illegible] in Faneuil Hall, no partisan [illegible] the State; and yet [illegible] signs that the campaign is [illegible] and that the most energetic efforts are being made to reduce the vast majority which has been the pride of the Republican party here for so many years. The [illegible], so secret as their operations [illegible] do not hesitate to boast [illegible] their purposes and their powers; and [illegible] of the stories which their leaders tell, [illegible] astonishing results to be achieved on election day are so prodigious that it is absurd to think that under so much smoke there must be some fire. Certainly their lodges are organizing with speed in the rural towns, and increasing in strength in the cities. Many of them, however, continue to work inside the Republican party, and where they succeed in carrying the caucuses of that organization, it is reasonable to suppose that their members will not give their votes to the Democracy. In such a mixed condition of affairs, it is natural that many intricate ethical questions should arise as to the comparative claims of local and national issues, and that license law Republicans, and prohibitory law Democrats—if such creatures exist should be puzzled where to cast or how to divide their votes. Senator Wilson is said to have declared that if, in the election of a member of the Legislature in his town, the choice should be presented between a Republican favoring a license law and a Democrat committed to prohibition, he should cast his vote for the Democrat, deeming local issues in such a case paramount. Nate [illegible] such an example in a man so prominent and usually so steady in party harness as Mr. Wilson, has its weight with others, and many Republicans who favor a license law will consider themselves justified in breaking through party trammels and voting the whole Adams ticket. Nothing is more apparent than that the whole question of Johnsonism and reconstruction is ignored by those who take this course, and that any diminution in the regular majority this fall will be due to such considerations, and not any modification of opinion on the great issues of the day.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The finest church now in Boston, in most respects, is that to be dedicated next week, erected on the Back Bay lands by one of our leading orthodox Congregational societies—Dr. Todd's. Though so far completed that services are henceforth to be held in it, the spire will not reach its final height of 235 feet until next summer, and will hardly reach the belfry story this year. The church [illegible] is built of stone [illegible] and is in the ornamental [illegible] style of architecture. The interior [illegible] simplicity, and is in the most [illegible] style of ornament. It seats over [illegible] hundred persons, and has no galleries. [illegible] have already begun to prepare for the fountain which the gift of a private citizen, Mr. Thomas Lee, is to place in the public garden, with an elaborate group of statuary commemorating the discovery of ether.

Story's statue of Everett is here, but the arrangements for its exhibition and dedication seem to hang fire, and no date is definitely fixed.

The new theatre, Selwyn's, is coming rapidly out of the chaos which precedes completion. The carpenters listen every day to the strains of the orchestra, the musicians having been engaged to begin the season several weeks ago, refusing to accept any compromise on account of builders' delays. The matter of salary, and so being kept [illegible] regularity to satisfy the [illegible] sense of justice.

The State House is also enveloped in scaffolding, thoroughly uninhabitable at present, but progressing towards material improvement. The dome has received a new coat, more in harmony with the rest of the edifice than its old homely buff.

The Postmaster General has paid us a visit, and has kindly decided on a site for the new Post Office, which has so long been a vexed question. It is to be on Devonshire street, and will displace an old hostelry called the Julien House, which from its looks should be one of the oldest buildings in Boston. It and other buildings will have to be demolished to furnish room enough for the requirements of the Post Office, and it will be many months yet before the structure can be completed, including a widening of the street, and the removal consummated.

A TROUBLESOME MINISTER.

Rev. Rowland Connor, whose being in the established church of Universalism and its consequences have occupied several paragraphs in my recent letters, is before the public again. The Universalist denomination have been holding a convention at Milford. The question came up of admitting Mr. Connor's seceded society to fellowship, it being fully organized and meeting every Sunday with a full and thrifty congregation. Dr. Miner, the clergyman to whom the sinister jeered so offensive as a colleague, was present to object, with all the power of his position as the acknowledged leader of the sect in New England. The matter was sharply cross-questioned as to beliefs and unbeliefs, and finally his society was refused fellowship by a decided majority.

LITERARY MATTERS.

The story which Mr. Dickens is writing for publication exclusively in this country is to be a juvenile tale, entitled "A Holiday Romance," to appear in Our Young Folks, and to run through four numbers of the periodical. It will be illustrated, of course, and will not be commenced immediately.

Mr. Dickens is to arrive in this country the first week in November, and will begin his readings almost immediately.

Mr. Maleoh is also writing for Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' successful juvenile monthly.

Mr. James Parton has been giving his attention to Pittsburgh, and his pen-portrait of that smoky city is to appear in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly.

The Boston publisher of Rev. Robert Collyer's book, "Nature and Life," reports the sale of five thousand copies.

Mrs. Stowe's embryo novel has a name, and is said to be nearly ready for the printer. It is to be called "Old-Town Folks," unless the author changes her mind or the publisher changes something better.

Rev. Wm. R. Alger is engaged on his new book, "The Friendships of Women."

The works of Gustave Doré are to be published, so they say, in the absence of international copyright, by the publication of photographic copies of some of his works. "The Wandering Jew" series [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] most recent letters are to be re-published in a volume, entitled "Ekkoes from Kentucky," and illustrated by Nast. [illegible] thousand copies of his previous book are sold.

John S. C. Abbott has nearly finished his Napoleon III., for which he sought [illegible] memorable interview with the Emperor himself. It is to be issued by a [illegible] for subscription sale.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

[illegible] is rapidly running the round of characters in the Continental Theatre with good houses, although he has [illegible] in the prices of admission to the [illegible] standard, $1.50. His [illegible] is soon to be removed to New York for exhibition.

[illegible] had a slight scene [illegible] when the famous twenty [illegible] McGowan and a [illegible] matched to run five [illegible] trotted twice the distance [illegible] his time well at [illegible] physical condition [illegible] of the third mile [illegible] the whole distance in only [illegible] thirty minutes.

[illegible] a small daily paper [illegible] eight-hour movement, which [illegible] ever since the printers' [illegible] died last week, [illegible] precariously supported [illegible] chiefly on the [illegible] devoted to the cause.

REVERE.

Sale of Mill Property.

[illegible] Herald, Oct. 24. [illegible] Cotton Mills [illegible] with an [illegible] feet, with an [illegible]

[illegible] built in the most substantial manner, and well located for the uses for which they are designed. With the factory building were all the shafting, gearing and machinery in running order. Besides this there was considerable property, merchandise to be used in a mill, and three dwelling houses belonging to the corporation. The attendance at the sale was large, though the bidding appeared to come from one party. The factory was knocked off to parties of Providence, R. I., at $115,000, and the other property to Denny, Rice & Poor, of New York, apparently interested in the mill purchase. They have been the selling agents of the mill.

It was stated by the President of the corporation, C. H. Coffin, that the property had cost $400,000. All this property has paid but very little. There have been in twenty-two years of operations but thirteen dividends, and the whole amount paid has been but $150,000, and now the entire sales amounted to only $125,000, which will just about cover the debts, leaving the stock a total loss to the holders. The cost of the property and interest that capital should have paid would be a very large sum. The causes of this are known, and need not be repeated.

Where They Stand.

THREE COPPERHEAD GEMS.

From the New York Tribune.

I.

The following letter from a noted Democratic politician in Connecticut, on the death of Mr. Horton, one of the editors of the Old Guard and the Day Book, shows that the infamous principles of the publications are fully accepted by the standard bearers of the party:

HARTFORD, Sept. 26, 1867.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR.—MY DEAR SIR: I have heard with deep sorrow of the death of our esteemed friend, Mr. Horton, of the Day Book. It came upon me suddenly, and with a force, the effect of which will not soon be removed. My opinion of the lamented deceased you have had occasion to inquire. Our departed friend was not a mere editor of a journal—he was an Apostle of Truth. We found in his Day Book the very light that was needed to guide us in the way of independence. He saw clearly from the beginning that the war, as waged by the Radicals, was for the destruction of the white man's government, and therefore battled against it. The military despotism that is now established over the South, the elevation of the African there, and almost probable calamity of making the South another St. Domingo, fully confirms the prophetic character of the editor of the Day Book, and proves our loss, in Mr. Horton, to be a general calamity. If he had been spared still later, his warning might have taught us how to avert the dangers that now threaten to utterly overthrow everything that is worth preserving in the once boasted American Republic. Being taken from us at this time, we know not where to look for "the like again."

T. H. SEYMOUR.

II.

"The cause upheld by Jefferson Davis," says a Democratic publication printed in this city, "is the cause of God, liberty and American civilization, while that led by Abraham Lincoln is the most impious, accursed, and monstrous that ever insulted heaven or outraged earth since time began." The Democrats would nominate Davis for President if they dared.

III.

Anybody who wants to see Copperheadism in all its naked deformity, should study it in the Old Guard, a monthly publication which, if not the most prominent, is at all events the most outspoken organ of the party. The last number has a parallel between Abraham Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, from which this is a specimen:

"Abraham Lincoln was, without doubt, the most fatal man that ever lived upon this earth, and in four brief years did more evil to mankind than any other man that ever lived accomplished in a life time. The cause he led is the most unnatural, impious, and sinful that has ever afflicted the world, and the means of its accomplishment the vilest, most dishonest, and devilish that ever degraded our race, or stained the earth since time began. On the contrary, the cause (though not assumed) cause led by Jefferson Davis is the noblest, most beneficent, true, and glorious cause that men ever battled for on this earth, and the means employed were the grandest, most Christian, and chivalrous ever witnessed in the world's history."

How [illegible] a party which holds these principles [illegible] appeal for the support of the soldiers and sailors who fought for the cause which Abraham Lincoln led?

The Sunday Question.

In a late discourse on this subject in San Francisco, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, one of the most distinguished clergymen on the Pacific coast, took for his text, "Therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." He said:

Commentators agree upon the meaning of this passage. Having recently given a bird's-eye view of the Sabbath, as founded by the Jewish law, its originally a day of festivity and cessation from labor, and finally a day of religious forms; at the advent of Christianity, whose founder refused to sanctify or set apart any one day or institution above another, or even in his own person fully to obey the charge against him; and that of the rite company he went among being another, for which he suffered death, by common consent of the Christian Church, who wished to preserve what was good of the institution, but repudiated its pharisaical restrictions, the reverence was changed to the first day of the week. The change was made without the advice or suggestion of Jesus of Nazareth. He ordered no Sunday to be kept, nor is there any Biblical authority for it whatever. Every other known and belief cent institution has as much claim to recognition as being of divine origin as the one under consideration; it being simply a matter of convenience and consent that religious observances were made especially upon Sunday. Whoever supposed that there was any other obligation attached to the day was mistaken, and if they went to the Mosaic record for authority it was a bad error, for by command the seventh, not the first day, to be kept, and that most positively then religiously. To impute the origin of the present mode of observance by some is a state of fear and trembling, as of a day when it is thought we were unto no other day, we make Christ, made a weak, timid baby of the strong, fearless man of Nazareth, and make light his teachings. It was a pardonable, pious fraud, that might have led to origin in the dread that the day should be kept as it was. At the Jewish Sabbath, it had outlived thrones, dynasties, empires, and even their own nationality. As the Christian Sunday, it has stood two thousand years' test among a people whose art, science and improvements had conquered time and space, and whose genius had upset error and formed governments to suit themselves. But Sunday was permanent, belonging to the people, and would remain until man's nature itself should be changed. Church of the community were committed to religious forms. The desire by that part to pass laws compelling the observance, by all, of any part of those forms, on any one day of the week, was akin to the spirit whose laws were to lead the way. Sunday laws were void that denied citizens entire liberty to do as they pleased, so that they infringed not upon the rights of others or transcend the dignity of the race, while the claims of the authority to be exempt from civil process on Sunday were equally just. But the spirit of the Pharisee still existed; there were communities not wholly devoid of it at the present day. The city of churches, of brotherly love, of fashionable churches and gilt-edged hymn books, had an ordinance refusing poor men the privilege of street cars on Sunday, and prohibited their black bread [illegible] their use on any other day. The poor and prisoners in church should be allowed to enjoy [illegible] cent ride as well as the rich or the prodigal [illegible] ten-dollar hack, on every day of the year. The idea that Sunday must of necessity be of an exclusively devotional character—a day set apart from all other—was absurd. That it was as sin to see a sin committed on a week day as on a Sunday, and true religion was compatible with fresh air, cheerfulness and family greetings. Laws in opposition to what was right [illegible] enforcement in some cases of tyranny. [illegible] while we cannot compel men to their highest good by moral enactments, and this people were emphatically a people who were to be led by intelligence and to be educated rather than governed.

Death of a Famous Caterer.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Boudro is dead! The prince of caterers, and par excellence, the finest cuisinier in America, quietly passed away from among the living and crossed the dark river, where, let us hope, his spirit may be at rest. Who of our citizens but remembers Boudro, and Boudro's cooking? What visions of fish dinners come to us as we write of him? What regrets that "we ne'er shall look upon his like again!" Boudro's fame was not confined to this State or this country. There were epicures in Europe—such men as Thackeray and George Peabody, both of whom dined at the Lake End—who pronounced him unsurpassed by any transatlantic cook. For twenty-five years Boudro has been identified with the Lake End, first in the humble capacity of cook, and then as host of the famous Boudro Restaurant, where he achieved a reputation which a Soyer or a Blot might envy. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no other man has ever arrived at such perfection in the art of cooking fish. Pompano were not pompano without Boudro cooked it. Court-bouillons were tasteless unless seasoned by Boudro. There was no pleasanter place to spend a summer's day than at his delightful little house near the lake, where the waters of Pontchartrain washed almost up to the very door, and a cool breeze, fresh from the Gulf, lent its invigorating influence, giving one a wonderful appetite for the delicate dishes which the jovial and kind-hearted host always prepared for those who were his guests. Boudro was something more than a genial host and accomplished cuisinier; he was passionately fond of flowers, and his large garden was well supplied with the choicest plants. He never tired of adorning his residence and restaurant, which were united. Twice they were swept away, once by storm and once by fire; but, with the energy which characterized him as a man, he in both instances immediately rebuilt them upon the ruins, each time rendering them more inviting and attractive.

What American Girls Say About Kissing.

The varied emotions excited by young ladies in leading cities, along the line from Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are caught or stolen from their sweet lips, are expressed in something like the following manner: A Boston girl says (with an assumption of indignation)—"Sir, I declare such a liberty as that is beyond all bounds of propriety and gentlemanly manners. I—" and she is stopped by another which isn't resisted very badly. The New York girl says: "Indeed, Mr. Brown, your conduct is a little familiar, if not ardent. I've half a mind to ask what you take me for." The reply of Brown is that he takes her for something nice and sweet, and a sharp, rapid smacking ensues. The Buffalo girl says, with marked positiveness of manner, but with equally marked insincerity: "Wretch, thief, put that right back; I wouldn't lose it for the world." She not only don't lose it, but gets (as she wants), double principal and interest. The Philadelphia girl says: "So you think that's dreadful smart; you wouldn't have done it if I had been looking, no, indeed;" but she makes it a point not to look. The Baltimore girl says: "Repeat the insult if you dare, sir," and exposes her face that it may be done easily and often. The Washington girl remarks: "You've been and gone and done it, have you; now cipher out how much better you feel, and calculate when you'll get another chance." The Chicago girl says: "Confound your impudence, do you take me for a New Yorker? I'd have you know there is no spice of danger in that little matter." The only danger she apprehends is that you won't cut and come again. The Cincinnati girl says: "Did you ever, no, I never—you men are perfect monsters." Affects anger and indignation, but is assuaged by a duplication of the old dose. The Louisville girl says: "You've done it sure and well. If there are any more of the same sort, please help yourself. If you can stand it, I can." The Detroit girl says: "Miss Jerusalem; what a naughty, funny man. Better you look out how you take one, two, four more before mine good mudder comes." The St. Louis girl says: "Oh, go along with your nonsense; you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You can't do it again." She exposes herself, and it is done again several times.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Poll Lists Open To-Day—Duty of Republicans.

Boundaries of Precincts and Places of Registering.

To-day and to-morrow are the last opportunities for voters to become registered before election day, and it is of the highest importance that all Republicans not only first see that their own names and residences are correctly entered, but that they take pains to induce others, who may have neglected it, to go at once and become registered. All who have changed their residences to such a precinct since the last election, or who did not vote at all that time, must be re-registered, or they will find themselves practically disfranchised by the difficulty of voting on election day. It is possible to effect a registration on election day, but if they should put it off until that time they might not succeed in getting on the lists in time.

It is especially important that Republicans go and remain inactive at this time, as the result of defeat caused by their apathy would be most disastrous. The Democrats are putting out its full force, and will not let the election go by default, and our friends need not expect to succeed unless they make an effort, and are strongly represented at the polls.

The following are the boundaries of each precinct in the city, and the places at which the votes will be polled on election day, which are also the places where the Boards of Registration will meet to-day, for the revision of the lists. Let every one go:

FIRST WARD.

First District—Bounded by the river, Monroe street, Clark and the lake. Voting place, No. 48 Wabash avenue.

Second District—Bounded by Clark street, the South Branch, the river, and Monroe street. Voting place, No. 90 Wells street.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Bounded by the lake, and Clark, Monroe and Harrison streets. Voting place, corner of State and Van Buren streets.

Second District—Bounded by the South Branch, and Clark, Monroe and Harrison streets. [illegible] northeast corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets.

THIRD WARD.

First District—Bounded by the lake, the South Branch, and Twelfth and Harrison streets. Voting place, Morris' coal office.

Second District—Bounded by Harrison and Sixteenth streets, the South Branch and the lake. Voting place, No. 724 State street.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Sixteenth, Twenty-third and Clark streets and the lake. Voting place, southeast corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

Second District—Bounded by Twenty-third street, the city limits, Clark street and the lake. Voting place, new Police Station on Twenty-second street.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Halsted and Clark streets, the South Branch and the city limits. Voting place, No. 128 Archer road.

Second District—Bounded by Halsted street, Western avenue, the canal and the city limits. Voting place, corner Archer road and Deering street.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Twelfth street, the South Branch and Jefferson street. Voting place, engine house, Maxwell street.

Second District—Bounded by Twelfth, Jefferson and Van Buren streets and the South Branch. Voting place, corner Canal and Polk streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Twelfth and Morgan streets and the South Branch. Voting place, corner of Mitchell and Union streets.

Second District—Bounded by Twelfth, Jefferson, Morgan and Van Buren streets. Voting place, engine house on Blue Island avenue.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Twelfth and Morgan streets, the canal and Western avenue. Voting place, corner of Sampson and Blue Island avenue.

Second District—Bounded by Twelfth, Van Buren and Morgan streets and Western avenue. Voting place, house of James Bridgman, West Polk street.

NINTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Twelfth and Van Buren, Curtis and Aberdeen streets and Western avenue. Voting place, corner Southwestern plank road and Madison avenue.

Second District—Bounded by Randolph, Curtis and Fourth streets, and Western avenue. Voting place, Police Station on West Lake street.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Monroe, Aberdeen and Van Buren streets, and the river. Voting place, engine house on Jackson street.

Second District—Bounded by Monroe, Randolph and Curtis streets and the river. Voting place, engine house corner Clinton and Washington streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Kinzie, Randolph and Curtis streets and the river. Voting place, corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets.

Second District—Bounded by Kinzie and Fourth streets and the river. Voting place, corner of Halsted and Milwaukee avenue.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Division and Fourth streets, the North Branch and Western avenue. Voting place, John Buehler's, corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues.

Second District—Bounded by Division street, the North Branch, Fullerton and Western avenues. Voting place, house of Louis Kreuter, Elston road.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Hurlbut street, Fullerton and North avenues, and the river. Voting place, engine house on Larrabee street.

Second District—Bounded by Hurlbut street, Fullerton and North avenues and the lake. Voting place, No. 835 North Wells street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Sedgwick and Division streets, North avenue and the river. Voting place, corner Larrabee street and Clybourne avenue.

Second District—Bounded by Sedgwick and Division streets, North avenue and the lake. Voting place, house of Fritz Friedman, corner of Wells and Division streets.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Wells, Huron and Division streets and the river. Voting place, northwest corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue.

Second District—Bounded by North Wells, Division and Huron streets and the lake. Voting place, northwest corner of Green Bay street and Chicago avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded by Huron and Clark streets, the North Branch and the main river. Voting place, corner of Indiana and Wells streets.

Second District—Bounded by Clark and Huron streets, the lake and the main river. Voting place, North Market Hall.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Damages By Being Run Over—The Tickner Assault—Alleged Slander.

Probate—Judgments and New Suits.

The patent-right case of Terrill against The Illinois Central Railroad Company, was yesterday continued before the Circuit Court of the United States.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of the child Eliza Austin, who sued the North Chicago City Railway Company to recover for injuries sustained by her being run over, the jury brought in a verdict finding the defendant guilty and awarding $500 as damages.

Knees Prendergast vs. Joseph L. Stone. Case. Judgment for $119.

George S. Bowen & Co. vs. William Rosen. Attachment. Judgment on default of defendant for $330.14.

Mary Ford vs. M. W. Sherwood. Appeal dismissed.

Robert C. Arnold et al vs. E. J. Farness. Imp. Garnishment. Judgment for $32.70.

Elizabeth Keaney vs. Ann Brown. Appeal. Judgment for plaintiff for $21.50.

Terence Maguire vs. the Etna Insurance Company. Action brought upon an insurance policy. This case will probably occupy the court during the day.

The next case upon the trial calendar is No. 58.

The new suits in this court were:

[illegible] Frank Sturges et al. vs. John Magee. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

28,413. Henry Farman vs. Lewis Marwitz. Case. Damages, $3,000. Capias issued to Ald. The affidavits in this case states that the defendant said of plaintiff, "You have oats and barley stolen."

28, 1'. Lucas Frey vs. Timothy Delany. Appeal.

28,415. Adolph Chandler vs. Anne Wilson. Appeal.

[illegible] Lewis H. Ellickson et al. vs. Samuel Fenuschon. Assumpsit. Damages, $300.

28,417. Joseph J. Gasser vs. Gustav M. Von Schlieben. Trespass. Damages laid at $1,000. Action brought to recover for an alleged assault and battery.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The business at common law was as follows:

William Wilder vs. Ralph Greenlee et al. Replevin. Finding for defendant.

Daniel D. Driscoll vs. John H. Dickson. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

Edward Walker vs. John Cogan. Assumpsit. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible].

Henry Reder vs. Christian Mayer. Attachment. Dismissed.

Robert Leitch vs. H. B. Lewis et al. Assumpsit. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible].

Patrick O'Callaghan vs. William Nagle. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

On the Chancery side of the court several orders were made, regulating pleadings; there was however only one order made which touched a finality in any cause. The order thus referred to was in the case of Gustavus H. Hunter vs. Chas. H. Starkweather. This bill was dismissed. About a month since the death of the defendant Starkweather was suggested upon the record, and new parties were made.

The case of William S. Johnston vs. Stephen Russell, appeal in an action of forcible detainer, was determined by a verdict of guilty.

A somewhat singular order, if the minutes of the Clerk is correct, was made in the case of Grant Goodrich vs. Harvey B. Hurd. The parties are both attorneys of the court, and a rule was made upon defendant to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt for failing to answer the bill in this cause, according to the practice of this court.

The new suits in this court were of:

19,554. Daniel Dennis vs. Daniel Hagerty. Case. Damages, $1,000.

19,555. Nathan Mears et al. vs. Frank Williams et al. Petition for sale on lien of $[illegible] for frame building on the northwest corner of Canal and Taylor streets.

19,556. The Commercial Insurance Company vs. David D. Michaels. Confession of judgment for $1,[illegible].

19,557. The Same vs. The Same. Confession of judgment for $1,[illegible].

19,558. Chancery suit withheld for service.

19,559. F. C. Taylor et al. vs. R. P. [illegible]. Attachment. Indebtedness sworn at $[illegible], and writ issued as against a non-resident.

COUNTY COURT.

The business in this court was as follows:

Estate of Martin Mahoney. Claim of W. B. Snowhook allowed for $[illegible]; Dr. Max Meyers for $[illegible]; Snowhook & Gray, $[illegible]; M. McDermott, $[illegible].

Estate of William James, Jr. Aurelia L. James (widow) appointed administratrix.

Estate of Louis Barker. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Peter Martin, under bond of $[illegible].

Estate of [illegible] W. Shaw was appointed guardian of Anne B. Thomas P. and Ellen M. Martin, under bond of $[illegible], and the same party was appointed to administer upon the same estate.

Estate of Margaret Burns. Claims allowed of Dr. [illegible], $[illegible]; Thomas Clowry, $[illegible].

Estate of T. Alger. Claim of C. H. Jordan, funeral expenses, $317.75.

RECORDER'S COURT.

John H. Coffer. Larceny. Prisoner found guilty and sentence set at one year in the Penitentiary.

Benjamin Cross alias James B. Cross, alias J. B. Crosse. Forgery. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail under bonds for $5,000. The crime charged is forgery.

David Levey. Larceny. Plea of guilty.

Benjamin F. Wilder, attempt to bribe and larceny [illegible] days in the Bridewell for petit larceny admitted.

[illegible] W. Tickner. Rape. In this case, which has been very thoroughly ventilated in connection with the Tickner divorce case, still pending, it was not agreed, but it was proved on both sides that the defendant and the [illegible] complaining witness, his cousin, a [illegible] of eight years. From the evidence of the girl it might be thought that the assault went beyond this. The father, Aaron O. Tickner, swore to the recital of his [illegible] he mentioned. The child swore that she told her father on the following day, a part of the transaction, but, because, if she said her cousin did naughty things he would whip her, she dared not tell him all. The mother testified only to four facts, that she is the mother of the child, the aunt, by marriage, of the accused, the wife of Aaron O. Tickner, and that the child had complained [illegible] treatment [illegible] The jury being out but a short time, came into court and returned a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to commit rape. The young [illegible]

Order of [illegible] was continued [illegible] to the many [illegible]

A bastardy case was taken up. This is against one Horace Jones, defended to be the father of a child by Catharine Flanagan. The cause is still on trial, the argument being not finished.

Fire and Police.

A semi-weekly meeting of the Police Board was held yesterday afternoon, President T. B. Brown in the chair, and present, Commissioners Gund, Jones, and Titsworth.

The Fire Marshal reported $63 as income from sale of old horses.

Also, that Atlantic Fire Engine Company had delivered for this city, on the 24th instant, one machine. This is one of those ordered some months ago. Cost, $7,500 per contract. The machine, which is the property, replaces the "Island Queen," which is nearly worn out, and which, if it is sold, will not bear thirty pounds of steam at this time.

Complaint having been made that the fire plugs at the corner of Clark and North Water, Church and Michigan, and Clinton and Dearborn streets, had been taken up, it was moved by Commissioner James, that the Board of Public Works be notified of the fact, so that the defect may be remedied as soon as possible. Carried.

Gabriel Saloons and Frederick Fessler were put on the list of applicants, to be called into service by the Fire Marshal when the demands of the department shall require their services.

Leave of absence, for one year, was granted to Mr. L. D. Harmon, chief operator in the fire alarm telegraph office, to enter the service of J. W. Gamewell & Co., New York, and increase his knowledge in the profession, for the benefit of Chicago. Mr. Chandler, Superintendent, was authorized to fill the vacancy ad interim.

Commissioner Titsworth moved that the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works be called to the necessity of making the roadway from Chicago avenue to Milwaukee avenue passable for steam fire engines. Carried.

John F. Palmer and Charles Timms, having served thirty days as special policemen in Captain [illegible] precinct, were recommended for appointment on the regular force. Passed.

A request was received from the C. & N. W. Railroad Company for the appointment of Christopher Robert as special policeman. Granted.

Rev. Y. W. Dickinson made a personal application for the services of a policeman at the Home for the Newsboys and Bootblacks, on the ground that the worst disposed of those constantly make [illegible] efforts toward overruling, at and near the entrance. Referred to Superintendent Rehm, with instructions to see that all protection necessary be given, consistent with police rules.

The board then adjourned.

The $11,000 Loss—Card from O'Neill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Believing that you would not knowingly do me an injustice, I beg permission to make a statement in reference to your article in this morning's issue. The facts are these:

Two years ago, I was fortunate enough to find some money while working at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, and, not knowing to whom it belonged, I came to Chicago, where I invested it in a way that will shortly appear in court, but just how completely I am not knowing much about law, I thought I would consult a brother waiter, and hunted up Mr. James Leahey, knowing that he had some experience recently in police business, and thinking he was yet as true a friend as he pretended to be a short time ago, when we both waited on table together. I told him all the facts connected with the case, without any effort on his part to "get into my confidence," and he did in the matter was to take me before Captain Nelson, to whom I stated the facts just as I did to Leahey, knowing at both interviews that they were for the purpose of obtaining the end of justice.

Any credit due in the matter is certainly due to Captain Nelson, Detective Dixon, and the other officers who secured the arrest of Hugh O'Connor.

MICHAEL O'NEILL.

[We willingly print the letter of Mr. O'Neill, but it is rather awkward that the effort was not made till two years after the money was found.]

THE POLICE COURT.—Monday's police docket was voluminous enough, but with the exception of one or two petty offences the cases were of those who had been arrested for being drunk, or, at the most, drunk and disorderly. There was the man who had left his workshop on Saturday evening, with his week's earnings in his pocket. He had stopped at the corner saloon to get a drink. There he had met several acquaintances, who induced him without much urging to stop and make a night of it. He had become very drunk, and early in the morning starting out for home, found himself in the station house instead. With an aching head he pleaded guilty to "simple drunk," and was reduced to the additional humiliation of being obliged to send for a friend to pay his fine for him—his night's debauch having emptied his pockets.

Another class of one under this head was the vagrant—as often a woman as a man; whose sole aim from day to day is to get money sufficient to purchase liquor enough to intoxicate. Some of them are usually fined $3 each—inasmuch as they generally are incapable of paying more—[illegible] their being addicted to drunkenness or living about the streets.

The type of still another is the one who, in addition to being drunk, manifests a noisy disposition, or a desire to fight. As the exhibition of these peculiarities is usually destructive of the peace of the neighborhood for the time being, the culprit is fined according to the degree of disturbance created—ranging usually from $5 to $10.

Bob Williams, the keeper of a gaming house on Sherman street, was arrested on Sunday night with seven other colored men, who were engaged in gambling. The keeper was fined $10, and the others $3 each.

James Finney, a miserable looking vagrant, entered a saloon on Canal street on Sunday evening and tried to induce the keeper to give him change for a worthless five dollar bill. He became very angry when the money was refused him, and became noisy. He was sent to the Bridewell for twenty days.

DIRT AND PUGILISM.—THE TRIBUNE office was visited about midnight on Saturday, by a sloven-ly-looking individual, who, after accosting a member of the editorial staff in a very slovenly manner, inquired if THE TRIBUNE would print a piece for him. After scanning the person's exterior, and observing the dirtily dilapidated state to which his costume had degenerated, and presuming therefrom a state of extreme indigence, the editor inquired if he wished a situation, and, if so, of what kind, and what were his capabilities for filling the situation he sought. Instead of answering the question affirmatively, his dirtiness, presuming all the dignity possible under the circumstances, replied, with a swagger, that he didn't want a situation, but was anxious to print a challenge. Still at a loss, even after this, as he supposed, plain statement, as to the character of the challenge he desired to publish, it occurred to the editor that the visitor would, perhaps, enter the lists as the dirtiest of his species. In a supplementary remark, however, he stated that he wished to publish a fighting challenge, and that he considered himself physically able to make-up as far superior to any other man in the world, at his weight. After delivering himself of this remarkable sentence of self adulation, the individual departed, and an improvement in the atmosphere immediately became perceptible.

DRUNK.—John Rockford, who is under bonds for his appearance to answer to a charge of highway robbery, was found by an officer on Saturday night, near Burnside street, walking towards the lake in a dangerous condition of finding Halsted street. He was fined $4 and costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

The following is the official exhibit of the business of the Sub-Treasury in this city, for the week ending 26th:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$ 22,591.44
Miscellaneous	46,3[illegible]
Total	$ 68,[illegible]

PAYMENTS.

Special Warrants	$ [illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CASH ON HAND.

Coin	$ [illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Last week	1,[illegible]

The Money market presents no aspects differing from those which have been noted in our columns for some days back. The demand for discounts—mostly from grain dealers—is very pressing, and largely in excess of the disposition of the banks to meet it. Money is stringent, and there will not be any relief until the shipments of produce increase, and the balance of trade again runs in favor of the West.

Exchange was in better supply and the market was easier. Early sales were made between the banks at 25c premium, but later in the day no large bills could be placed on better terms than par. A strong effort was made to put up counter rates, but it did not succeed. The banks are checking at par, and depositors are allowed ¼ off.

Hon. C. D. Smith, the bank examiner for Illinois and Wisconsin, arrived in town to-day.

Flour was active and firmer, though not quotably higher. Wheat declined 4@5c. Corn fell off 1@2c. Oats were moderately active, but 1@1½c lower. Rye depreciated 3@5c. Barley ruled heavy at a decline of 3@3½c. Provisions were generally very dull. Lard was firmer. Seeds steady. Freights quiet.

There were no new developments made known to-day in relation to the Michaels forgeries, though it is ascertained that the amount of minor claims, mostly in the way of borrowed money, is much larger than was yesterday supposed.

Gold was a trifle higher. The market opened at 142¾, declined to 142⅛, and closed at 142½.

The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, Gold brokers:

10:00 a. m.	142¾	12:00 m	142¾
10:45 "	142¾	1:00 p. m	142½
11:00 "	142¾	2:00 "	142½
11:15 "	142¾	3:00 "	142½
11:30 "	142¾	4:00 "	142½
11:45 a. m.	142½		

Here the brokers were buying at 141@141¼.

Silver nominal at 130@132.

The Public Funds were ¼@¾ lower. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
Sixes, '81	112¼	113	112¾	112¾
Five-Twenties, '62	113¼	113¼	113¾	113¼
Five-Twenties, '64	109	109¼	109¾	109¼
Five-Twenties, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Five-Twenties (new), '65	106¾	107	107¼	107
Five-Twenties, '67	106¾	107	107¼	107
Ten-Forties	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Seven-Thirties, June	104¾	105	105¼	105
Seven-Thirties, July	104¾	105¼	105¼	105

Here the market was slightly easier. We quote

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, of 1881	111½	112½
5-20s, 1862	111½	112½
5-20s, 1864	108	109¼
5-20s, 1865	108	109¼
5-20s, '65 and '66 (new)	107	108¼
10-40s, large	100	100¾
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 1st series	104	105¼
7-30s, 2d series	104¼	105¼
7-30s, 3d series	104¼	105¼
Com. Int. Notes, Dec., 1864	117¼	
" " May, 1865	116¼	
" " Aug., 1865	115¼	
" " Sept., 1865	114¼	
" " Oct., 1865	114¼	

Local Securities were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Chicago City 7s	85@88
Cook County 7s	85½

The Canadian papers announce that there have been several runs on the various banking institutions throughout the Dominion, since the failure of the Commercial Bank.

—The Milwaukee Sentinel of to-day remarks:

"Currency is gradually working easier, from the cause which we alluded to last week, namely, the country collections, and the banks are disposed to accommodate their customers to the full extent required, thus setting free their funds for use in discounting commercial bills drawn against grain shipments.

"Exchange, owing to the large mercantile demand, is very firm and active. We hear of no sales for the last three days under 1-20 discount, and the ruling rate is par. Commercial bills on New York are ¼ discount; on Oswego and Buffalo ¼ to ⅜."

—The New York Tribune says:

"The failure of Robert L. Taylor, an old and highly respected shipping merchant, is announced. It is stated that he is largely committed by the endorsement of the paper of H. W. Hubbell, shipping and commission merchant, who has also failed. Both parties have made an assignment. The liabilities of Mr. Taylor are said to amount to about $1,000,000, including the endorsements of Mr. Hubbell's paper. The difficulty in negotiating commercial paper has led to these failures in part. While banks can make seven per cent in assisting stock gambling, mercantile paper is steadily thrown out, and liquidation will be made necessary with houses that were [illegible]"

The following is a statement of the condition of the New York City Bank, made from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, on Monday, Oct. 7, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds and Securities deposited to secure deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	[illegible]
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Due from other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Banking House	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]
Other Cash Items	[illegible]
Bills of National Banks	[illegible]
Bills of other Banks	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Fractional Currency	[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]
Compound Interest Notes	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Undivided Profits	[illegible]
Circulation outstanding—National	[illegible]
Circulation outstanding—State	[illegible]
Certified Checks outstanding	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
United States Deposits	[illegible]
Deposits of the United States Disbursing Officer	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Total	$411,[illegible]

—The following is a synopsis of the statement of the National Banks of the State of Illinois, made on the 7th instant:

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts	$18,[illegible]
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation	10,[illegible]
United States Bonds and Securities deposited to secure deposits	2,[illegible]
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	[illegible]
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Due from other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures, &c	[illegible]
Current Expenses	[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Checks and other Cash Items	2,[illegible]
Bills of National Banks	[illegible]
Bills of other Banks	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]
Compound Interest Notes	1,[illegible]
Total	$42,167,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$11,[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Undivided Profits	[illegible]
Circulating Notes outstanding—National	[illegible]
Circulating Notes outstanding—State	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
United States Deposits	[illegible]
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,[illegible]
Total	$42,167,[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week for two years:

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but notwithstanding that the advices from the East were of favorable character, the leading Grain markets were heavy and lower in consequence of the stringency in the Money market, and the absence of any shipping demand.

There was a continued dulness in the Provision market. Mess Pork was freely offered at $20.00 spot, without attracting buyers. There was some little inquiry for future delivery, with sales of 200 brls at $20.00, seller January. Bulk Meats were entirely neglected. English Meats week at [illegible] for Cumberlands, Short Rib and Short Clear. Lard was quiet but firmer, with sales of [illegible] at 13¼@13½c—closing with no sellers below the extreme figure.

Tallow was inactive and nominally unchanged.

There was a fairly active demand for Flour, and the market was firmer, though no quotable advance was reported. We report transactions to the extent of [illegible] brls at [illegible] for White Winters; $10.50 for Red Winters; $[illegible] for Spring Extras; $[illegible] for Spring Superfine; $7.[illegible] for Rye, and $[illegible] for Buckwheat.

There was a heavy feeling in Wheat, and the market declined 4c on Nos. 1 and 2, and 3@5c on No. 2 Spring. About 168,000 bu changed hands at $1.87@1.90 for No. 1; $1.81½@1.84 for No. 2; $1.76@1.76½ for No. 3, and $1.56 for Rejected—closing at $1.88 for No. 1; $1.81½@1.82 for No. 2, and $1.76 for No. 3.

Corn was very slow, and we notice a depreciation of 1@1½c on No. 1 and 2@3c for No. 2. The sales add up 146,000 bu at $1.07½@1.08½ for No. 1; $1.05@1.07 for No. 2; $1.03@1.05 for Rejection; 75c for new and 70c for Ear—closing dull at $1.07½ for No. 1 and $1.05 for No. 2 in store.

There was a moderate business done in Oats at a decline of 1@1½c, with sales of 180,000 bu at 55¼@56¼c in store, and 55½c afloat—closing firm at 55½c in store.

Rye was duller and 2@3c lower, with a very limited business at $1.29@1.30 for No. 1; $1.26@1.28 for No. 2 and $1.20 for Rejected—closing at inside prices.

Barley was heavy and prices declined 3@3½c. We note transactions at $1.03@1.08 for No. 2, and $1.00 for Rejected—closing tame at the depreciation.

There was a fairly active demand for Seeds, and the market ruled steady with sales at $2.00@2.10 for Timothy and $2.05@2.05 for Flax.

Lake Freights were quiet and steady, with engagements at 7½c for Corn to Port Colborne; 9c for Oats and 12c for Corn to Oswego; 5½c for Oats, 7½c for Corn, and 8½@9c for Wheat to Buffalo.

The following telegrams were received on Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

OPENING.

Flour better, at $9.75@10.25. Wheat firm, at $2.31@2.32 for No. 2 Spring; $2.28@2.40 for No. 1 do. Corn firm, quiet, at $1.42@1.44. Oats easier, at 81½c. Pork easier, dull, at $21.12½. Lard better, at 13¾@13½c. Whiskey quiet. Gold 142¾.

LATER.

Flour firm, at $9.60@10.60. Wheat lower; No. 1 Spring, $2.28@2.31; No. 1 do. $2.35@2.37. Corn lower, salable at $1.41@1.43. Oats firmer, at 83c. Pork easier, dull, at $21.12½. Lard firmer.

BUFFALO DOCK, Oct. 28.

Receipts, 74,000 bu Wheat, 75,000 bu Corn. Markets generally inactive. Wheat held at $2.05 and Oats at 68c. Corn held at $1.22. Freights firm, held at 22c. Afloat on canal from Buffalo to Oswego, destined for tide-water, 2,000,000 bu Wheat; 1,000,000 bu Corn, 1,500,000 bu Oats; 422,000 bu Barley, 200,000 bu Rye.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

INSPECTED INTO STORE—WHEAT—32 cars No. 1 Spring, 259 cars No. 2 do, 24 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars Rejected do. CORN—19 cars No. 1, 78 cars No. 2, 9 cars Rejected, 30 cars New. OATS—74 cars No. 1, 35 cars No. 2, 3 cars Rejected. RYE—7 cars No. 1, 9 cars No. 2. BARLEY—6 cars No. 2, 7 cars Rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—WHEAT—350 bu No. 1 Red, 16,804 bu No. 1 Spring, 34,877 bu No. 2, 5,365 bu No. 3. CORN—27,464 bu No. 1, 36,827 bu No. 2, 71,229 bu Rejected. OATS—21,419 bu No. 1, 42,003 bu No. 2. BARLEY—350 bu No. 2.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a firmer feeling in the Grain markets. No. 2 Spring Wheat advanced 1@1½c, with sales at $1.83½@1.83¾—closing firm. Corn was stronger at $1.06@1.06½ for No. 2, but closed weak at $1.05. Oats closed at 56c.

Beef Cattle were in fair local request, but owing to the poor quality of the offerings prices shaded off 25c in favor of buyers. At this reduction some 900 head changed hands, at a range of $2.50@5.25 for common to fair packing Cattle.

The Hog market was dull and heavy. There were nearly 3,000 head on the market, and as this number was made up principally of common and medium uneven lots, sales were slow, and values depreciated 10@15c. Sales were made at prices ranging at $6.00@6.95 for common to prime grades.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Lumber market exhibited only a fair degree of vitality for a Monday, and buyers were not purchasing with that freedom which characterized their movements at this time last week. The offerings were very large, and, as to whether there is any material change in prices, it is rather difficult to state; yet, judging from the reported sales, and from conversing with several buyers, we should infer that transactions were generally effected at Saturday's prices. There was a moderately active demand for Shingles, and the market was firm at $[illegible] for Sawed "A's." There was no diminution in the inquiry for Lath, and holders were readily realizing $2.50 per 1,000 pieces afloat. There was a tolerably active movement in the yard trade, and as the shipping facilities are daily increasing, a much better feeling prevails. Quite a number of our dealers have orders on their books that were received some three and four weeks since, which have never yet been filled.

Cargo sales embrace the following:

Cargo of schr Jo Vilas from Grand River, with [illegible]

Cargo of schr Australia, from Muskegon, with [illegible]

Cargo of schr [illegible], balance mixed [illegible]

Cargo of schr Jones, from Muskegon, with 110 m ft strips, balance mixed, at $14.50, and lath at $2.50.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867.

The following is the tariff on Live Stock:

All Live Stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—For a Monday there was a large business transacted in this department of the Live Stock market, but the sales made were at prices ruling fully 25c below the closing prices of last week. This decline is due wholly to the excessive supply of inferior stock on the market, and the continuance of warm weather, which prevents an active movement on the part of packers. There were some 3,500 head in the sale pens, and of this number there was barely a hundred head that would answer the purposes of shippers. About 900 head were closed out during the day to the local trade, at a range of $2.50 for Interior Texas, to $5.25 for fair to good packing Steers. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was a large supply of common, uneven, mixed lots on sale to-day, and as the inquiry was restricted, chiefly, to altogether a different class of stock, sales were extremely slow, and only by submitting to a reduction of 10@15c were sellers enabled to realize. Even at this decline buyers refused to take hold, and only a few car-loads changed hands. Sales were made at and within the range of $6.00@6.95 for common to choice smooth lots.

SHEEP—The receipts since Saturday number 3,00 head. There was nothing done in the way of sales, and we quote prices nominal at $2.00@4.50, the outside for choice Mutton grades.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

All sales of grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of summer the storage, unless otherwise expressed.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

[illegible]

LAKE FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Oct. 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED.......Oct. 28.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Oct. 28—1 p. m.

CLEARED.—[illegible]

ARRIVED.—[illegible]

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 28—5 p. m.

CLEARED.—Wm. Simmons, Lemont; Mary Walker, Lemont; John Morrison, Lemont; Augusta, Lemont; J. W. McGinnis, Lemont; Investigator, Lemont; A. [illegible], Lemont; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont; Louisa, Lemont; Chas. Lemont; Advance, Lemont; Lady Franklin, Lemont; H. G. Loomis, Lemont; S. & T. Lemont.

ARRIVED.—Avalon, Brighton, 180 tons coal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.

UP—Glenbeulah, Superior, Colin, Fame, Mills, Barnett, Wonderful, Berea, Republic, Hale, Dreadnought, New London, Stetson, Hinckley, Tecumseh, Gable, Winslow, Morrison, Burnet, San Jacinto, Contest, Halls, Globe, Goshawk, Waverly, Gaskin, Richmond.

DOWN—Valetta, Red, White and Blue, Darley, Light Guard, Buckingham, Live Yankee.

WIND—Northeast.

Miscellaneous.

NEW VESSEL.—The newly constructed new schooner F. G. King made her first appearance in our harbor yesterday morning, laden with 91 tons of salt from Buffalo. We have already spoken of her at length.

COLLISION.—The scow Eugene had her port quarter carried away, yesterday morning, while coming in port, the result of a collision with the scow Gladiator. It is unnecessary to state that the Eugene has been a very unfortunate vessel thus far this season. It was only on Monday last that she collided with the schooner Lumberman, at Grand Haven, damaging her to the extent of $200.

BARK BURNSIDE LIBERATED.—Captain George W. Smith yesterday received a telegram from the owners at Detroit, stating that the Burnside had been got off on Saturday by the tug Cyclone, and towed to Pere Marquette. She is leaking badly. Word has been sent to Captain Naughton of the Leviathan, to tow her to Milwaukee, where she will undergo the necessary repairs.

DROWNED.—Thomas Hillman, a sailor from Ottawa, Province of Ontario, C. W., fell from a vessel at Oswego on the 22d inst., and was drowned.

THE ALLEN.—The schooner William B. Allen goes into Miller Brothers' dry dock for repairs as soon as her cargo of lumber is discharged.

MOSELLE.—This vessel, which was ashore at Limestone Island, Georgian Bay, arrived here yesterday, with 212,000 feet of lumber from Parry Sound. She is leaking slightly, and will go into dry dock as soon as possible.

VESSEL SALE.—The Manitowoc Tribune states that Captain N. Nelson has sold the scow Swallow to Mr. Bode, of the town of Newton, for $[illegible].

WHEAT SHIPMENTS FROM MANITOWOC.—The bark Alice Richards, Captain E. L. Bell, sailed from Manitowoc on the 20th inst. for Buffalo, with 19,000 bushels of wheat, the largest single shipment ever made from that port.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Three vessels have been chartered at Cleveland for a voyage to Liverpool, England, by a Mr. Briarly of that city, to freight cargoes of petroleum oil. These vessels are the bark Chenango, schooners Narragansett and Dreadnaught, all of the largest class, and staunch sea-going vessels. They will take their departure in the course of the next few days, or as soon as their cargoes are received on board and the vessels made ready for the voyage.

LAKE DISASTER.—The Goderich Star says: "The schooner Cascaden, of Sangeen, was towed into this port on Thursday morning by the [illegible] completely dismantled, nothing but the stumps being left standing. The Spray got her anchored about two miles from Kincardine.

BRIG C. G. BREED.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, in speaking of the arrival of this vessel, says:

"Captain Lewis informs us that the brig struck the reef bow on, and went pretty well out forward, while under her stern there was a depth of ten feet of water. He and his crew then worked until daylight throwing overboard a portion of her cargo, which consisted of coal and pig iron, with the hope of lightening her off, but before this could be accomplished the wind changed and sloughed her about, driving her farther out upon the reef and right on the pig from which had been thrown overboard. The Wood reached her on Wednesday, and by four a. m. Thursday had got her afloat. The Captain says his vessel pounded heavily during her stay upon the reef, and more particularly while coming off, and had she not been a very staunch craft must have gone to pieces. As it was, she leaked so badly that it was necessary to use a steam pump until she reached this port. About one-half of her cargo was thrown overboard in order to lighten her off the reef. The remaining portion was discharged on Saturday evening, and yesterday the vessel went into dry dock at Messrs. Ellsworth & Davidson's ship yard. A portion of her keel is gone, her stem is split, and considerable of her bottom plank will have to be renewed."

LAKE FREIGHTS.—The Milwaukee Sentinel of to-day says:

"Grain freights were very quiet on Saturday. Only one charter was made, the propeller Henley, at 6c for oats to Buffalo."

The Buffalo Post of Saturday remarks:

"In coarse freights there is nothing new, the rates being unchanged and firm. Messrs. Dixon & Sawyer report the following engagements: Schooner [illegible], salt from Crow Island to Chicago at 30c, with discharge of lumber at $1.50. Also, schooner Danbury, lumber from Detroit to Cape Vincent at $6.00 on the rail. Also, schooner City of Tawas, lumber from Saginaw City to Chicago at $4.00. Also, bark Wm. Sturges, lumber from Saginaw to Chicago at $4.25 on the rail, harbor dues paid by shipper."

Messrs. Parsons, Jones & Co. report the following charters: Schooner Columbia, coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.00; schooner Winona, salt, Buffalo to Racine, 30c. Rates which are almost nominal, are as follows: Buffalo to Chicago, $1.00; Erie to Buffalo, 80c; Erie to Chicago, $1.00; Cleveland to Buffalo, $1.00; Buffalo to Detroit, 95c; Buffalo to Toledo, 70c. Lumber—Sandusky to Buffalo, $[illegible] per m. Stone—Buffalo to Cleveland, $3.00 per cord.—Buffalo Express, 26th.

The Saginaw Enterprise of the 26th instant observes:

"There is decidedly a better feeling in lake freights, at present, and a good demand for vessels. We hear of numerous inquiries for Chicago, wheat, but few vessels respond. The fall trade in wheat, and the rise of freights at Green Bay points on Lake Michigan, from whence the bulk of our wheat is shipped, is the direct cause of the sudden advance. Vessels from Lake Erie ports, with the prospect of a good paying cargo at Chicago or Milwaukee, will give Saginaw a wide berth unless assured by a previous engagement, that stopping will be made an object. Lumber freights have advanced to Chicago from $1.25 and $4.25 to $4.50 and $4.75, and $5 is the current port from Bay City. Salt has gone up from 25 cents per barrel to 28 and 34 cents. To Ohio ports lumber will go at $3.50, per m, several cargoes having been reported at $4.00. A cargo of Salt was [illegible] for Buffalo has been reported at $4.62½ for lumber, and 75 cents for shingles."

Medical Cards.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House st., New Orleans, and for the last seven years located in Chicago, acknowledged by the medical profession and the press to have no equal in the treatment of PRIVATE, SPERMATORRHŒA (involuntary seminal emissions, Chronic Diseases, and all diseases of a private nature, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., or by letter through P. O. Drawer 5863, Chicago, Ill. Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success.

Advice free at his office, or send two 10 stamps (for return postage) for treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Syphilis. The two for ten cents. Sent to any address in sealed envelope.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He guides you to wealth and happiness. Consultation fee, Two Dollars. Send your address and stamp for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE." It reveals the secrets of your past, present and future life and will make a happy marriage, will be sent gratis, or call at 91[illegible] East Madison st. [illegible]

Private Matters.

In all private matters consult or write to DR. CLARKE, Room 4, Larmon Block, 27 Clark st. Both sexes consult him confidentially. Send stamp for circular on marriage. [illegible] Address letters, DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, private and sexual diseases. Call at office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 154. His Guide to Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Special Notices.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

From an Eminent Chemist.

459 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 7th, 1865.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An impartial sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed the acids or other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

White Lead.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. STRICTLY PURE. STANDARD. WARRANTED. O'FALLON. 1858. UNION WHITE LEAD.

St. Louis Lead and Oil Co. "Strictly Pure," 15½ Cents.

St. Louis Lead and Oil Co. "Standard Pure," 14½ Cents.

St. Louis Lead and Oil Co. "O'Fallon Standard," 13½ Cents.

St. Louis Lead and Oil Co. "Union Lead," 12½ Cents.

For sale by LEWIS HAM & CO., SMITH & DWYER, HOOKERS & CO., and all Wholesale Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars, GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections to CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Gold and Silver, Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

Oroide is a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, [illegible] as well as [illegible] gold coin. These watches are made at our own Factory from the best of materials [illegible] For small sums [illegible] Oroide Chains, as well finished as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery. [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO., 43 & 44 Nassau st., New York.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK AND STONE.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chicago, Ill., until 12 o'clock m., November 7th, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building 250,000 best front bricks. The same must be well burned, free from all marl or lime, and perfectly sound, of a fine surface and even color; and none will be accepted unless they be of the quality required by the Superintendent. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the bricks proposed, and properly marked with the name of the bidder, and must be submitted before the opening of the bids.

Also, at the same time and place, for furnishing and delivering [illegible] common hard burned bricks for partition walls and backing. [illegible] must be sound and well burned, as the [illegible]

Proposals will also be received for furnishing and delivering, at the same place, about 25,000 superficial feet of stone, for the facing of the upper walls of said building. The same to be in random courses, but invariably laid on quarry bed. Three-quarters of the stone facing to have an average thickness of six (6) inches, and one-quarter of the same to be ten (10) inches or over, and to be paid for by the superficial foot, measured in the wall.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $[illegible], that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for its interest to do so.

The delivery of the above materials to begin on or before the 15th of March, 1868, and the whole to be delivered by the 31st of July, 1868.

J. D. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE,

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Nov. 1, Arizona, Capt. Maury, connecting with Golden City, Capt. Lapidge.

Nov. 11, [illegible] Capt. Gray, connecting with Constitution, Capt. Packer.

Nov. 21, Rising Star, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with Golden Age, Capt. [illegible].

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the first and the connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. [illegible] Central American ports, and those of [illegible] for Manzanillo.

For Japan and China, steamer of November 11 connects closely with steamer Great Republic, from San Francisco, November 4, [illegible] for Hong Kong and Costa Rica [illegible]

100 pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage, tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York.

Or at the General Western Agency, 54 Dearborn st., Chicago. JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New York Nov. [illegible]

Bellona, Capt. Dixon, from New York Nov. [illegible]

[illegible], Capt. Billings, from New York Nov. [illegible]

Wm. Penn, Capt. [illegible], from New York Dec. [illegible]

The elegant British iron steamships Atalanta will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New York, for London, on Saturday, Nov. [illegible], at 12 m.

Freights will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 145 Broadway, New York, or to

JAMES WARRACK, 54 Dearborn st., Chicago.

For freight apply at 54 South st., New York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, hitherto doing business under the firm name of

CLARKE, GOLDER & CO.,

was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Golder retires, and the business of the late firm will be continued by CLARKE, RAYMOND & CO., who are authorized to collect all debts due to, and have assumed to discharge all claims against the late firm.

W. F. CLARKE, HIRAM GOLDER, A. B. CRAWFORD.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

W. F. CLARKE, JNO. H. RAYMOND, and A. B. CRAWFORD, have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business under the firm name of

CLARKE, RAYMOND & CO.,

183 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1867.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York.

Educational.

DR. J. H. HERO WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, On the site of the Lawrence Park Institution, Westboro', Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867. Superior teachers for every Branch of Education. For circulars, giving full particulars, address (enclosing stamp) as above.

Medical.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

The most excruciating pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restores the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold by Wholesale, Carle & Strong and Mr. Joseph Horey, New York.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

226 & 228 Lake st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	†6:00 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*2:10 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.		
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Madison Express	*9:30 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Janesville Accommoda'n	*5:30 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Woodstock Accommoda'n	3:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Rosehill, Calvary and Evanston	1:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Afternoon Express	4:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Kenosha Accommoda'n	5:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommoda'n	5:30 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Accommoda'n	11:45 p. m.	5:00 a. m.

[illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:35 p. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot cor. Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office 56 South Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	*9:35 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
DETROIT LINE.		
Day Express via Adrian	*7:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*4:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Express	*9:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Fast Line	*5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Express	*10:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Accommoda'n	*4:15 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
"	*12:10 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
"	*3:30 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
"	*5:10 p. m.	*6:45 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:45 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Aurora	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	*9:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	9:45 a. m.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN—(LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE)—MILWAUKEE RAILROAD DEPOT, CORNER CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:00 a. m.	10:40 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.		
Day Express	7:00 a. m.	10:40 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
Columbus Express	7:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Lansing Accommodation	3:15 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train	*5:00 a. m.	*9:15 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Saturdays to Niles only	4:15 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.		
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*11:30 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*11:30 p. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Monday only.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS—LANDING FROM RUSH STREET BRIDGE.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon	Daily at 7 p. m.
For Green Bay every Tuesday	Daily at 7 p. m.
For Racine, Milwaukee, and all ports in Wisconsin	Daily at 9 a. m.

Brass and String Band on board.

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proof of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as HARMLESS as WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the country.]

459 BROADWAY, July 7, 1865.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading house of this city, and carefully analyzed [illegible] acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients [illegible] to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. R. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.

Rev. HERMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. S. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor [illegible] Old Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

"The Popular Dentifrice known as 'SOZODONT,' besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

[From Hon. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleaner of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, the chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles bearing his name."

[From Mr. J. H. DILLINGHAM, Dentist, Boston, Mass.]

"Having used, personally, and by my patients, for some time past, the Dentifrice called SOZODONT, I find it the best preparation I have yet seen for hardening the gums, and cleansing and preserving the teeth. It gives to the mouth a pleasant taste, correcting any disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, which I have been unable to obtain by any other preparation. It is an elegant toilet article, and well worthy the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. C. B. THURSTON, Dentist, Newark, N. J.]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, or being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentrifice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.]

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the estimation in which it is held."

[From Mr. A. V. JOHNSON, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since a friend of mine from New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, very properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

[From JAMES MAINS, M. D., 32 [illegible], New York.]

"DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and inclined to bleed, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory and pleasant dentifrice I have ever used, indispensable to all well regulated toilets.

"Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,

CHEMISTS,

PHYSICIANS,

MINISTERS,

LITERARY MEN,

MERCHANTS,

BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF OUR

Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT",

Has brought out many villainous imitations put up in unprincipled venders, which they try to palm off on the unsuspecting public, but on which they can make at least one hundred per cent, while the profit on the

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive articles used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations. [illegible] her Name.

HALL & RUCKEL,

New York.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Lake Park—Correction of Errors in the Tax List.

Parties Depositing Filth in the River to be Prosecuted.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

A Presentation Set Worth Looking At.

FIRE LAST EVENING.

Three Buildings Destroyed—Narrow Escape from Death.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Stirring Meetings in the Fifth and Fourteenth Wards Last Evening.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

Subject: "ARE WE A NATION?"

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

DeLAGRANGE AND BRIGNOLI

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

NEW SCENERY, GREAT CAST, CROWDED HOUSES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

THIS WEEK ONLY.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL will be given at

BURLINGTON HALL,

Corner of Sixteenth and State-sts.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1867.

DANCING, MENTAL CALISTHENICS.

MR DEUCHAR,

Teacher of the above, and Introducer of the Calisthenics.

BOURNIQUE'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMY.

A. E. BOURNIQUE.

ARLINGTON HALL.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Elegant Second-hand and New Household Furniture, Pier Glass, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, China and Glass, Fine Engravings, and a Splendid Piano Forte,

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

FINE PAINTINGS

At No. 47 Dearborn-st., near the Tremont House, on Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

BY DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

BANKRUPT STOCK

AT AUCTION.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at 10 a.m. Each Day,

$20,000 Worth of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, NOV. 1ST, AT 10 a.m., at the rooms of DANIEL SCOTT & CO., 116 Clark-st.

CATALOGUE SALE.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 29 and 30,

at 10 A.M.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.,

at the rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 Clark-st.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY CLOTHING

AND

5,000 BLANKETS

AT PRIVATE SALE,

At 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500,000 FEET

SAGINAW LUMBER,

AT AUCTION.

TERMS OF SALE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Stock of a Country Store,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, BEAVERS,

Cassimeres and Tailors' Trimmings,

AT AUCTION.

1,000 DOZ. WOOL SOCKS, WOOL SCARFS, HOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

AT AUCTION.

FANCY FURS,

AT AUCTION.

4 NEW TOP BUGGIES

AT AUCTION.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Financial.

EXCHANGE BANK OF

JOHN C. SHORT & CO.,

DANVILLE, - - - ILL.,

MONEY TO LOAN.

GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two stationary steam engines.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable and Stationary Engines.

FOR SALE—Planing and matching machine.

FOR SALE—One 15, one 8, and one 6-horse portable engine.

FOR SALE—25 Portable Engines, new and second-hand.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, engines.

FOR SALE—A Farrer Surfacer and Matcher.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—All kinds of buggies, and business wagons.

FOR SALE—One spring truck wagon.

WANTED—Horses and carriage.

FOR SALE—A span of carriage horses.

FOR SALE—A tip-top pony well broken to saddle and harness.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A coal cart, dray and harness.

FOR SALE—Jacks and Jennets.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A pony, suitable for riding or driving in a light wagon.

Lost and Found.

LOST—This morning, near corner of ...

LOST—$10 Reward—A black-and-tan slut.

LOST—Lady's Necklace of gold and black beads.

LOST—On Monday evening, about 5 p.m.

LOST—Warehouse Receipt.

FOUND—On Saturday, on Madison-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Emily Montague de Boos.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—By Chambers & Lancaster.

TO RENT—Very low, till May next.

TO RENT—A two-story and basement house.

TO RENT—A pleasantly located house.

TO RENT—Cottage house, No. 30 Wendell-st.

TO RENT—A brick house, two-story and basement.

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling house.

TO RENT—A furnished house of 8 rooms.

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms, on the West Side.

TO RENT—A nearly new cottage with two lots.

TO RENT—5 rooms, being the second story of house 218 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of a house on Wabash-av.

TO RENT—136 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house, at $45 per month.

TO RENT—A cottage of 4 rooms within two blocks of the Post Office.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Room in Lombard Block.

TO RENT—With first-class board, a furnished front parlor and bed room.

TO RENT—One room on second floor, furnished.

TO RENT—Six pleasant rooms with gas and water, at 73 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms with or without board, at 206 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—In Portland Block, opposite the Opera House.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms.

TO RENT—To a family of two persons.

TO RENT—A large and well-furnished bed room.

TO RENT—A splendid and well-furnished front room.

TO RENT—A desirable suite of front rooms in Dickey's Building.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—221 South Clark-st., store and dwellings.

TO RENT—One of the stores under the Lloyd House.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling, No. 303 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A good butcher's shop.

TO RENT—Second floor of new store.

TO RENT—Or for sale—By Jones & Bundy.

TO RENT—A nice front office.

TO RENT—Store and up-stairs rooms 351 State-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Peoria-st., 40 yards only from Randolph-st.

25 East Washington-st.—One large front room to rent, with board.

43 Harrison-st.—A suite of nicely furnished rooms.

59 North Halsted-st.—Rooms to rent, with or without board.

79 State-st.—Central location. Pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

84 Adams-st.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room and board.

87 South Clark-st.—Those wishing convenient rooms and first-class board.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.

100 Adams-st., between Clark and State, only five minutes' walk from Court House.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with board.

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated.

171 Michigan-av.—One furnished front room.

179 West Madison-st.—Rooms, with or without board.

200 Randolph-st., next door to Metropolitan Hotel.

215 State-st., Lincoln House.—Pleasant rooms with good board, $5 per week.

208 Erie-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms.

222 East Washington-st.—I have several nice rooms, with board, to rent.

291 Michigan-st.—A furnished front parlor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

305 West Monroe-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board.

313 State-st.—A single room, with good board, for a gentleman. Terms $8 per week.

318 Wabash-av.—Two large furnished rooms.

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms.

356 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and lady and two single gentlemen can have pleasant front rooms in a private family.

828 Wabash-av.—Large, handsome suite of rooms, with board.

927 Wabash-av.—One furnished parlor and sleeping room, with board.

NORTH SIDE—In one of the pleasantest localities.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500, in a very desirable business.

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in a safe paying business.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man to act as cashier.

PARTNER—Wanted—No. 1 Salesman, with small capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500 to join me in buying out a paying business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 cash.

PARTNER—Wanted.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—By Chambers & Lancaster.

FOR SALE—By Rees & Ayres, No. 10 Crosby's Opera House.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co., 198 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid new brick residence.

FOR SALE—Elegant South Side residence.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—A fine location, house, with lot.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—New two-story frame house.

FOR SALE—An elegant 2 story brick house.

FOR SALE—A nice new house on Carpenter-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR SALE—Large house on North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—Fine large brick dwelling.

FOR SALE—Fine new two-story house.

FOR SALE—To Remove—Cottage house.

FOR SALE—75x150 feet on corner of Adams and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—Good two-story house, barn.

FOR SALE—First-class house on South Side.

FOR SALE—New two-story house, 10 rooms.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A comfortable dwelling house.

FOR SALE—At the greatest bargain ever offered.

FOR SALE—A new cottage on Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Evans-st.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property.

FOR SALE—120 acres of excellent land.

FOR SALE—30 feet on South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 acres in S. 27, sec. 33, 39.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, corner of Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—330 feet front by 343 feet deep.

FOR SALE—20 acres northeast of Brighton.

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot.

FOR SALE—10 acres, being the north half.

FOR SALE—8½ acres, corner of Douglas-place.

FOR SALE—216 feet front on the River.

FOR SALE—25x170 on Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—By C. R. Hagerty, Real Estate Broker.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—320 acres of prime land.

FOR SALE—An excellent and convenient farm.

FOR SALE—By Jones & Bundy.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One of my No. 2 hot air furnaces.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A new stable.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A grain warehouse.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—By E. H. Curtis & Co.

WANTED—Canvassers—Twenty active men.

WANTED—20 good coal miners.

WANTED—Active and experienced solicitors to canvass for the Hartford Life Stock Insurance Company.

WANTED—One business man in each county.

WANTED—Competent clerk in a Transportation Company's Office.

WANTED—A capable and steady man.

WANTED—25 carpenters and 50 laborers.

WANTED—I want three active young men.

WANTED—Three experienced dry goods clerks.

WANTED—500 railroad laborers.

WANTED—100 men and a few good foremen.

WANTED—A reliable drug and prescription clerk.

WANTED—Two boys, at Barclay's Show Case Factory, 141 State-st.

WANTED—A young man from 18 to 20 years old.

WANTED—A respectable young man used to farm.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors to canvass for the National Fire Insurance Co.

TRADES.

WANTED—Cedar-ware turners.

WANTED—Four or five good tailors.

WANTED—Four good carpenters. Apply at 426 North Clark-st., or 718 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A first-class watchmaker.

WANTED—A tinner, to go into the country.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse, at 176 Twenty third-st.

WANTED—I dressmaker, to sew on machine.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good competent girl.

WANTED—A competent woman to do general housework.

WANTED—A girl for general housework.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework.

WANTED—A good stout German girl.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A good and competent girl.

WANTED—A good German girl.

WANTED—A good girl, German preferred.

WANTED—A girl to do work in a small family.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl.

WANTED—A first-class woman cook.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—400 men for Illinois.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen.

WANTED—Immediately—50 railroad laborers.

WANTED—200 men for Illinois.

WANTED—This day, 22 saw mill hands.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a young lady, an appointment as organist.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day.

WANTED—$225 a month.

WANTED—$10,000 in sums of $1,500 and upwards.

WANTED—Evening employment.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

WANTED—Money to Loan—$1,000.

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsy Woman.

WANTED—Agents to know they need but to send for our new circulars.

WANTED—Any energetic man out of business.

WANTED—A young man, a graduate of an Eastern college.

WANTED—Notice, business, business.

WANTED—Music teacher.

WANTED—To buy out a good grocery.

WANTED—To loan money on chattel mortgage.

WANTED—Those in want of first-class cooks and chambermaids.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a small family.

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortably furnished house.

WANTED—To Rent—By a family without children.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished sleeping room.

WANTED—To Rent—A single room.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished room.

WANTED—To Rent—By Nov. 1, a cottage.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house.

WANTED—To Rent—One or two cottages.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—In a private family for five persons.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A first-class retail grocery.

FOR SALE—A livery stable.

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen.

FOR SALE—A grocery store.

FOR SALE—A fruit and oyster store.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange.

FOR SALE—License.

FOR SALE—A jeweler's store.

FOR SALE—Saloon.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease.

FOR SALE—Undivided half of a planing mill.

FOR SALE—Immediately.

FOR SALE—A stock of boots and shoes.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent.

FOR SALE—A drug store.

FOR SALE—A furniture and undertaking business.

FOR SALE—To Druggists.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Italians ...

Garibaldi Before ... Thousand ...

Victories of the ... over the Pa...

The Italians ... Garibaldi's ...

Fears of an Up... the City o...

The Pope Retires f... to the Castle of ...

Victor Emanuel's ... Denouncing the ... Moveme...

BY OCEAN TE...